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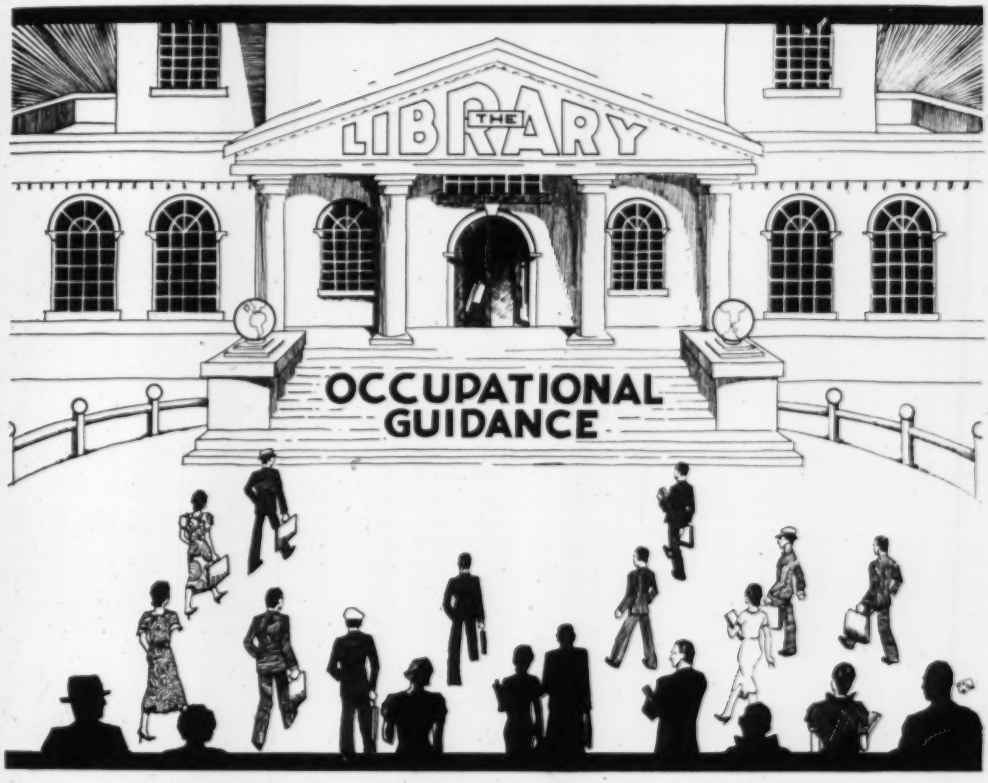

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Forthcoming Issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

The article by Douglas Waples of the University of Chicago Graduate Library School, concerning the use of the public library as a means of employing leisure time, scheduled for this number has, unfortunately, had to be postponed until a later date. It will be published in a later issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

The leading article in the October 1 issue will be "Libraries and the New Deal" by Carl H. Milam. This article will be read with interest since matters of this sort will be discussed at the first session of the Council meeting during the October Conference. Other articles scheduled for this number include: "A New Opportunity for Librarians," by Grace I. Dick, librarian, Board of Education, Pasadena, California; "How the Public Library Can Aid the Teacher of Modern Languages" by Terrell Tatum, University of Chattanooga; and "A Possible Substitute for County Library Service," by Mabel W. Etheridge, librarian, State Teachers College, Minot, N. D.

Instead of planning a Chicago number for the A.L.A. Conference this year, we are scheming out an October 15 number which will cover library progress in two generations. Copies will be available at the R. R. Bowker booth at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, during the entire week of the Conference. Be sure and get your copy!

If you would like reprints of "Everybody's Business" (page 747) for your bulletin boards, write the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

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THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY -- -- NEW YORK

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

The Pattern of Leisure[1]

By ERNEST H. WILKINS

President, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio

WE MAY think of leisure as that region of experience which lies between the necessary activities of life, on the one hand, and worship, on the other. Of course the separation is not absolute. The different regions thus suggested are not marked off by sharp boundaries: they blend into each other gradually, and they are linked by special lines of thought and feeling which run from one into the other.

Leisure lends itself to two different analyses, both quite simple and quite sound. The first analysis is this: some of our leisure time is spent alone, and some of it is spent with companions. We might say, then, that the field of leisure is divided into a left half and a right half, the left half representing leisure spent alone, and the right half leisure spent with companions.

The second analysis is this: some of our leisure time is spent in inactivity, and some of it is spent in activity. The distinction between these two types of leisure is basically physical, and is, of course, not absolute. We may think of inactivity as including those ways of spending leisure which call for practically no physical exertion or skill; and of activity as including those ways of spending leisure which do call for some considerable degree of physical exertion or skill. We might say, then, that the field of leisure is divided into an upper half and a lower half, the upper half representing leisure spent in inactivity, and the lower half leisure spent in activity.

That gives us, as you see, four possibilities: leisure alone, spent in inactivity; leisure alone, spent in activity; leisure with companions, spent in inactivity; leisure with companions, spent in activity.

If you see things in diagrammatic form, the field of leisure may take for you the shape of a large square divided by two internal lines into four quarters:

alone in inactivity	with companions in inactivity
alone in activity	with companions in activity

The idea of these four divisions of leisure brings me at once to what may be the most nearly helpful thing I have to say. All four quarters of the square are good; all four types of leisure are good; and in a well-ordered life they should

1 Paper presented at Western Reserve Commencement and Founder's Day exercises, June 14, 1933.

be well balanced. Most of us tend to put too much relative weight on the fourth quarter, activity with companions, and to slight the values of the other three types of leisure. Some of us do not know what to do with inactivity, or even fear it; some of us do not know what to do when we are alone, or even fear being alone. Those of us who suffer from such fear or ignorance undergo endless discontent, and miss a great deal of readily available happiness.

I should like next to suggest that leisure has a certain pattern; and that this pattern may be applied, with different results, in each of the four divisions of leisure.

The pattern has five elements, which might be thought of as threads or as colors: thinking, reading, art, avocation, and recreation. It will, perhaps, help you to follow my thought if you think of the five words as if they were arranged in a column:

thinking
reading
art
avocation
recreation.

The element of art is itself threefold, comprising the fine arts, music, and drama. The elements of avocation and recreation are each twofold, since each has an indoor phase and an outdoor phase.

Let me next suggest that the well-ordered life draws extensively on all the elements of this pattern. To neglect any one of them, or any group of them, would be really as naïve as to limit one's use of a piano by playing always in the same key, or by using only the black notes. The resources for leisure, in their different combinations, are infinitely rich. It is surely the part of wisdom and of happiness to draw as extensively as we can on their well-nigh infinite variety.

Now let us apply our fivefold pattern to the first of the four main divisions of leisure, namely, leisure spent alone and in inactivity, and see what happens.

Imagine, then, that you are quite alone, with a considerable amount of leisure time before you, and that for some reason or other you are inclined to an inactive rather than to an active type of leisure. Imagine, furthermore, for the moment, that you are at home.

The pattern then suggests that you have before you five resources: thinking, reading, art, avocation, recreation. Let us look at them for a moment, one by one.

The idea that thinking is really a resource for leisure is not a fashionable one: yet thinking is the surest, and may be the richest, of all resources. I am not referring now to hard, creative thought, but to the quiet unforced thinking of leisure, which may range from a passivity in which the mind lies fallow to the unhurried survey of some portion of a rich and living treasure house: from the attitude suggested by the phrase "to loaf and invite one's soul," to the attitude suggested by the phrase "my mind to me a kingdom is." Meditation is almost a lost art: its loss, if it be not recaptured, is a great impoverishment of life. Dante said, in a Latin phrase I like to quote, *sedendo et quiescendo perficitur homo*: "by sitting in quietness is a man made perfect." That is not the whole truth, but there is more truth in it than we can well afford to disregard.

That reading is the greatest of all resources for leisure spent alone in inactivity, I will not seek to prove to this audience, since I know that you need no such proof.

The enjoyment of beautiful objects as a phase of leisure is a richer resource than we are likely to realize, and is capable of more development than we usually give it. Most of us in some measure take delight in having beautiful things about us, pictures of some sort, or lamps, or vases, or flowers. But I think that we seldom get all the joy there is to be had even out of things which we own. We appreciate them as a whole, but there are fine details which we never seek out. The way the Japanese get delight from a single flower may serve, by contrast, to illustrate what I mean. And after we have had things for a time we tend to let our enjoyment grow stale. It is a good plan, then, if we can, to change them in some way, to replace one print or one photograph with another, or to try the effect of rearranging familiar things.

Music does not come into the particular type of leisure we now have in mind, though it will claim large place in other types.

Drama, in this particular type of leisure, is merely a special phase of reading.

Avocation, however, enters in large measure: in the form of collection, for instance, or in the form of study, or in the form of imaginary travel, if one makes more of that than merely reading. Collection, of course, may be of any one of several types: the collection of prints is an excellent instance. Whatever the objects collected are, collection should always be accompanied with the fullest possible understanding.

The joy of study for its own sake is seldom realized until one has finished studying for any degree or for any professional purpose. To have always some special field of serious interest, unrelated, perhaps, to one's gainful work, some special field of interest which one comes to think of as one's own, about which one gradually learns more and more, brings a steadily enlarging pleasure and satisfaction. The English have developed this type of amateur scholarship much more than we have done. Your English banker is quite likely to turn out to be a Homeric scholar, or to be

making an Italian dictionary in the sunrise hours.

Recreation in leisure spent alone in inactivity means necessarily some form of solitaire.

The sort of home inactivity which I have been assuming hitherto is not the only type of leisure spent alone in inactivity. For even while you remain at home the outside world may come in to you by radio, giving you a whole territory of leisure which you might perhaps call "radio inactivity." And if you apply your fivefold pattern to this territory you will get quite different results.

Thinking, in this connection, means listening thoughtfully to a radio talk of some sort which is worth listening to. Music, of course, claims here a primary place. Television will soon be adding to our resources for the enjoyment of the beautiful, and will, with radio, bring drama to us in all its visible and audible interest. Avocation may be cultivated as one listens to the account of the experiences of someone having the same avocation.

Still a third type of leisure spent alone in inactivity consists in being present alone, either by choice or *faute de mieux*, at some place of leisure outside the home: at an entertainment, concert, play, film, exhibition, in a museum—or last, and by no means least, in a public library. Application of the fivefold pattern would in this case also yield interesting results, over which, however, I shall not pause.

Thus far I have dealt only with the first of the four great divisions of leisure, the upper left hand quarter of the square, leisure spent alone in inactivity—and I have by no means exhausted that portion of my theme.

To treat the other three quarters with even the same small degree of completeness, to apply the fivefold pattern again and again and again, would take far too much time, and I shall not attempt to do it. Perhaps you may spend a little leisure in making the attempt for yourselves.

Let me merely suggest, choosing almost at random, just a few of the types of interest which appear through the application of the pattern to the other quarters of the square.

In the field of leisure spent alone but in activity, the lower left hand quarter of the square, we find, for instance, that the first element in the pattern, thinking, now becomes writing—not writing for publication, which is not a matter of leisure, but writing for the sheer satisfaction of the process itself, with the possibility perhaps of some minor social use of the result.

Here, too, comes amateur work in the field of art: drawing or sketching or modeling, in the case of the fine arts, and many varieties of musical enjoyment—the reading of music, composition, or improvising, which is the musical equivalent of meditation. Avocation, both indoor and outdoor, and recreation, both indoor and outdoor, unfold in an almost unlimited variety of resources—the avocational list including for instance, in fields with which you are well acquainted, fine binding, decorative leather work, illumination, and private printing, and ranging on the outdoor side into gardening, astronomy, dendrology, ornithology, mycology, campanology, and many other greater or lesser ologies.

Turning to the other half of the field, to leisure spent not alone but with companions, the application of the pattern yields still richer results. Without belittling the satisfaction of leisure spent alone, it may still be said that most, though not all, of those types of inactivity or activity which give pleasure when one is alone, give still greater pleasure in companionship.

In the case of inactivity shared with companions, thinking, for instance, becomes conversation, and reading becomes reading aloud. There should be more of this, even in our busy days and evenings. Particular pleasure comes from reading in which different members of a group participate, as in the reading of plays. I cherish the memory, from my college days, of a series of evenings spent by a group of us in the reading of Browning's *The Ring and the Book*, each of us reading on one evening one of the long personalized divisions of that great dramatic poem.

In the case of activity shared, the field is limitless, both for indoor and for outdoor activities. I choose one instance only: the amateur group performance of music; and I offer you a simple and direct statement on this point, which is not my own but is taken from a book which, though strangely enough "o.p.," is one of the finest books I know—a book so fine that if you forget all else I have said and somehow win familiarity with that book I shall be well content. The book is President Charles William Eliot's *The Durable Satisfactions of Life*. In the course of his essay on "The Happy Life" he says:

> "To take part in producing harmony, as in part singing, gives the singers an intense pleasure, which is doubtless partly physical and partly mental. I am told that to play good music at sight, as one of several performers playing different instruments, is as keen a sensuous and intellectual enjoyment as the world affords."

From the point of view of a child,

> "The world is so full of a number of things,
> I am sure we should all be as happy as kings."

As we put away childishness, we know that things are not merely things after all, but are phases of life; and we know that kings are not often kings in happiness. Yet the underlying attitude of Stevenson's couplet remains right.

The creative spirit which moves through all life is ever widening, ever ennobling the resources of life; and it is ever more possible for us, through acceptance of those resources, through acceptance of that creative spirit, to attain fullness of life.

Leisure And The Library Vocations

By ROBERT HOPPOCK

Assistant to the Director, National Occupational Conference, New York

THE VOCATIONAL reading which people do today is likely to focus on one or more of three problems. (1) choosing an occupation; (2) getting a job; and (3) succeeding on the job after one gets it. There are three distinct classes of reading matter corresponding to these three problems.

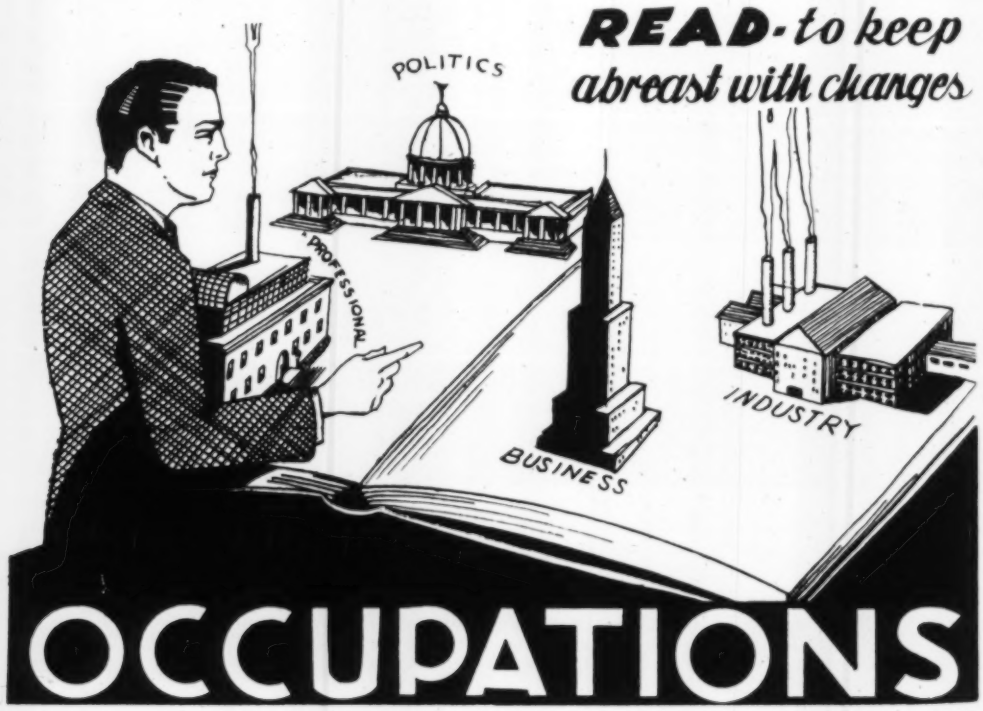
I

Choosing an occupation is today a problem not only of youth but also of the adult who must readjust his vocational career in a world of constantly shifting occupational opportunities. The logical person, setting out to choose himself a field of work, looks first for a list of all occupations. The most complete such list is to be found in Bureau of the Census, *Classified Index of Occupations.*[1] The next most comprehensive list is to be found in the recent revision of Platt, Rutherford, *The Book of Opportunities.*[2] In this volume 3,500 American occupations are classified and described very briefly. There are also suggested additional readings for many occupational groups.

Having obtained a list of occupations, and selected from it those which interest him, the next logical step is to procure information about the opportunities in each of the fields which appeal to the reader. Quantities of material, of all degrees of excellence, have been produced in the last fifteen years to supply the demand for information of this kind. There are books and magazine articles for the general reader; textbooks, pamphlets and leaflets for use in the vocational guidance programs of secondary schools and colleges. Some books describe only one occupation; some attempt to cover a great many. The latter are

1 Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office, 1930, 208 pp. 50¢.

2 Putnam, N. Y., 1933, 417 pp. $3.



sometimes useful to the reader who has "no idea" what he wishes to do; they are less useful, because less comprehensive, to the person who is considering only two or three occupations. The better material on any given occupation can best be located through such bibliographies as the following:

Cincinnati Vocation Bureau, *A Topical Index of Reading References on Occupations,* Order from Mary P. Corre, Secretary, Cincinnati Vocational Guidance Association, 216 East 9 Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1933, mimeographed 52 pp., $1.00.

Institute of Women's Professional Relations, *Occupations for College Women—A Bibliography,* Greensboro, North Carolina, N. C. College for Women, 1929, 290 pp., $1.00. Supplements issued 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933.

Parker, W. E. and Moyer, D. H., *Vocational Information,* Ann Arbor, Michigan, University of Michigan, 1928, 236 pp., 50¢.

Lane, M. R., *Occupational Studies, Research Pamphlet Series 1920-1926,* Scranton, Pa., International Textbook Co., 1927, 81 pp., $1.00.

Allen, F. J., *Guide to the Study of Occupations,* Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1925, 197 pp., $2.50.

Of the above bibliographies, the Cincinnati one is the most recent and probably the most useful for library reference. The next two on the list deal only with occupations for college graduates. Miss Lane's is limited exclusively to pamphlet material. Dr. Allen's is too old to be of any great value, except in locating material on certain of the skilled trades and semi-skilled jobs which are covered less adequately in other bibliographies.

The swiftness with which occupations have changed in recent years has led to considerable demand for studies of occupational trends. Everyone wants to know whether the occupation which he contemplates entering is likely to grow or to become obsolete in a few years. Many wild predictions have been made but few careful studies are available. A pioneer effort in this direction has been made by Walter V. Bingham of the Personnel Research Federation for the use of the Adjustment Service for the unemployed of New York City. The summary of the findings, profusely illustrated with graphic charts, has recently been published under the title: *Occupational Trends in New York City, Changes in the Distribution of Gainful Workers, 1900-1930.*[3]

Many impressive statements have been issued by professional associations and prominent individuals, calling attention to the "overcrowding" in various occupations. Such statements should not always be taken at their face value. A recent investigation has disclosed that practically every professional association, which ever studied its own occupation, reported the field to be greatly overcrowded.

Sometimes material of the kind described above serves only to confuse rather than to aid the emotionally disturbed individual who is desperately seeking occupational readjustment. Such a person, feeling the need for a guide in whom he can place his confidence as he seeks his way towards a solution of his problem, will find much that is reassuring in such books as: Kitson, Harry Dexter, *How to Find the Right Vocation*[4]; Kilduff, Edward Jones, *How to Choose and Get a Better Job.*[5]

II

From a social point of view, books discussing how to get a job are of little value when there are not enough jobs to go around. To the individual in competition with other individuals, however, such books may be of great value, first in helping him to find vacancies; second in correcting little faults of which he may be unaware, but which are painfully obvious to the employment manager. Among recent books of this kind may be mentioned: Kitson, Harry Dexter, *Finding a Job During the Depression* (No. 1, New Deal Series)[6]; Graham, W. G., *How to Get a Job During a Depression*[7]; and Pickard, E. O., *Your Job—How to Get It and How to Keep It.*[8]

III

Success is dependent upon many factors, among which may be mentioned: (1) doing a good job; and (2) making a favorable impression upon superiors and possible future employers. With both of these the library can help.

Ability to do a good job can be materially increased by the acquisition of a more adequate background of technical knowledge. Most libraries have some textbooks useful in this connection, but few librarians take the necessary trouble to ascertain whether the books available on the shelves are too elementary or too difficult to meet the needs of the inquiring reader. Some libraries could add greatly to their service and save themselves many headaches by buying the textbooks used in various home study courses. Such materials should not be purchased blindly in advance of demand, but in the light of carefully tabulated inquiries.

There is much of value, albeit much to make the psychologist shudder, in popular books on applied psychology. Such volumes contain not so much scientific psychology as common sense advice on making oneself agreeable to others, not the least important of whom is the "boss." Common sense being as uncommon as it is, there is a real place for books of this kind. One of the frankest and most useful which has come to the

3 National Occupational Conference, 522 Fifth Ave., N. Y., 1933, 32 pp. 50¢.

4 Harper, New York and London, 1929, 202 pp. $2.50.

5 Harper, New York and London, 1928, 215 pp. $2.

6 Robert C. Cook, N. Y., 1933. 25¢.

7 Association Press, N. Y., 1932. $1.

8 Dodd Mead, N. Y., 1933. 75¢.

attention of the writer is Webb, Ewing T., and Morgan, John J. B., *Strategy in Handling People.*[9]

IV

The above discussion has been concerned primarily with jobs for which one must apply to an employer. There is another entire field of occupational opportunity about which little has been written and which is too frequently ignored by the unemployed adult. Many who have been thrown out of work in the past three years have remained self-supporting by going into business for themselves. There are innumerable ways in which this can be done, but regrettably few descriptions of them. Some have been mentioned briefly in recent numbers of the *American Magazine.* An article entitled "Let's Start a Business" appeared in the *New York Herald Tribune* Magazine on July 23, 1933. The librarian who has time to watch for material of this sort can find much of value in the daily newspapers and popular magazines.

9 Boulton, Pierce, Chicago, 1931, 260 pp. $1.

Universities Giving Credit For Home Study
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Home Study Courses as a Part of the Library's Vocational Guidance Program

By RALPH L. NEWING[1]

Manager, Educational Department, International Textbook Company, Scranton, Pennsylvania

ONE often hears the query, "Why vocational guidance when now there are no jobs into which young people can be guided?" The well informed community, however, recognizes its special responsibility to help young people and unemployed adults, at such a time as this, take stock of their special abilities that they may be well prepared for the future when their services *will* be needed.

The job of vocational guidance (a process of assisting an individual to choose an occupation, prepare for it, enter upon it, and progress in it) is being carried on in various communities by various agencies:—the public schools through their vocational guidance programs; the service clubs, cooperating with the schools in promoting programs in this field and also offering the services of their best informed members to give definite information to young people concerning vocations in which they are engaged; the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. and other social agencies, through their boys' work programs, Girl Reserve Clubs and other contacts with individuals; and, holding a particularly strategic place in the picture, is the public library.

For some time the libraries have recognized the importance of vocational guidance and the valuable contribution they may make in this field. The library's vocational guidance service is naturally more in demand in communities where there are few or no other vocational guidance resources but the library's cooperation with a public school vocational guidance program, where such exists, is often invaluable.

During the recent years of unemployment the demands on the library for vocational guidance have steadily increased. In many cases libraries are serving as clearing houses for information on occupations, concerning vocational information. In most communities the library's books on vocations are a valuable source of material, as is the detailed list which it frequently keeps of all types of educational and vocational training opportunities in its own community, and, through its shelf of school and college catalogs, in the country at large. By means of such material the library gives valuable assistance, not only to groups of individuals, at the present time chiefly the unemployed, but also to students, teachers, vocational counselors and others interested in securing vocational information.

In the vocational service rendered by the library, the Readers' Advisor plays an important part by furnishing reading lists for those interested in studying occupations, such as the draftsman, the nurse, the taxidermist, the dental hygienist and many others. This is the first important step to be taken towards future vocational success, *studying occupations;* the library is one of the most important, and often the only, agency offering reading facilities for such study.

The librarian interested in vocational guidance also has an excellent opportunity to help the reader, adult or adolescent, take a second step towards vocational success, by helping him to *study himself,* his abilities and interests, and to relate these to the occupations about which he is reading. The boy may need help to see that his difficulties with mathematics indicate that he does not have one of the most important qualifications for success in engineering; the girl, that her difficulties in spelling do not promise a bright future for the stenographer's occupation that she has been reading about.

And now we come to the third step, for after studying one's occupation and studying one's self, the individual should be prepared to choose one occupation (or better still in this time of economic adjustments, several occupations) for which he wishes to prepare. For the younger worker this will probably be an untried field. The older worker, however, should be encouraged to study his present occupation and its related fields, as well as others with which he may compare it, to be sure that he has exhausted all its possibilities. This should enable him to decide whether it may not be better for him to relate further training to his present job or one closely allied with it, thus building upon his background of experience, rather than entering a new and untried field where his past experience may count for little or nothing.

Perhaps the local community offers excellent opportunities for such training. But suppose it does not,—or that the young (or older) person is unable to go elsewhere to secure the train-

[1] Editor's Note: Mr. Newing is in charge of Textbook Sales of the I. T. Co. and likewise of the High School and College cooperative work of the I. C. S. He is also a Vice-President of the National Vocational Guidance Association and Chairman of the National Committee on Publicity for the N.V.G.A.

ing, or that his present irregular working hours do not permit his taking advantage of the local educational opportunities. How then shall the librarian advise him? The natural answer is by including in the library list of training possibilities the large range of home study courses now used so extensively.

The situation of the librarian in considering the home study field is quite unique in that a cross section of the people now studying correspondence courses shows that in age, training and experience they are almost identical with those who come to the Readers' Advisor in the library for counsel. Furthermore, the importance of this field cannot be ignored when it is realized that there are more students enrolling in correspondence courses each year than enter all the colleges of the country.

From the many correspondence schools the librarian may quickly select a number of reliable institutions by consulting the National Home Study Council which has published a directory of approved home study schools. The Council was organized in 1926 and maintains headquarters at 839 Seventeenth Street, Washington, D. C., with Dr. J. S. Noffsinger as its Director. It represents the banding together of the outstanding home study schools and the several resident schools which desire to maintain high standards, to protect ambitious people from deception and imposition and to constantly advance the standards of home study instruction.

The school offering the largest variety of courses is the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa. These Schools together with the Woman's Institute are owned and operated by the International Textbook Company of Scranton, Pa. The International Correspondence Schools was the first institution in the home study field and now has the largest enrolment, having been organized in 1891 and carrying an active list of approximately 100,000 students each year. Forty-eight per cent of their students have had at least a grammar school education, 22 per cent had a high school education, and still another 13 per cent have had a higher education.

About 1,800 separate subjects, which are grouped into some 300 standard and approximately 100 semi-standard courses of instruction, are offered by the International Correspondence Schools.

The International Correspondence Schools aim to open the doors of opportunity to men and women handicapped by lack of education, and to those who desire to add to formal education knowledge along special lines. Their purpose is to stimulate the ambition and to improve the training of the individual, at a minimum cost, through a proper selection and study of their courses that each one may achieve a larger degree of success in their "earning" time and enjoy greater happiness in their "living" time.

This method of individual study allows each student to progress as rapidly as his time for study and ability permit and is thus in line with the best modern educational methods, which emphasize learning rather than teaching. He has the advantage of personal instruction by letter and usually is employed where he can apply in a practical way the principles he is learning. Therefore, provision is made for individual differences and individual aptitudes through individual instruction. The student studies from texts specially prepared at great expense for correspondence instruction purposes. These are clear, practical, well illustrated, easy to understand, and easy to apply. Testimony of their value for instruction purposes is further evidenced by the fact that they are now also in use in hundreds of schools and colleges.

The I. C. S.-High School Cooperative Plan supplements the regular offering of secondary school courses through an arrangement whereby high school students may choose from an enriched curricula by selecting and studying I. C. S. courses on a "cafeteria" plan under local school supervision. This plan is now used in many States and the pupil is given credit towards high school graduation and college entrance upon successful completion of each subject taken by this method.

In addition to free literature, the I. C. S. has a department with a specially trained personnel to supply other information and answer questions that will help the librarians who desire to increase the range of training opportunities that may be offered to adults who come to the library for educational and vocational guidance. Adults, as well as boys and girls, usually need vocational guidance if they are to choose the training that will be of greatest help to them, and home study courses are no exception. The librarian can do much to help the would-be student in the selection of a home study course, to help him decide whether or not he has the educational background and the special abilities necessary for its successful completion.

An intelligently selected group of good home study courses can easily be added, without expense to the library, to their lists of resident schools and colleges. It is an opportunity for libraries that recognize the attempt to meet the increasing demands made upon them to render the greatest amount of service for the largest number of people.

A Public Library in a Republic is not a luxury, it is a necessity!

——Judge Dan Pyle

A Leisure Time College

By HARRIET A. HARVEY

A SHORT half-dozen years ago, high school graduates, with and without serious purpose, poured into colleges and universities. Three years ago checked by an economic log-jam the flow of students became a thin stream. A few fortunate ones found jobs; others, a goodly number, drifted into high school. It was better than nothing; it offered opportunity for further study and discipline. Many floated about. A major problem of social re-adjustment, that growing crowd of goalless young people. There were other problems for their elders to think about—more immediately pressing, perhaps—relief and mortgages and deflation and taxes and budgets. The young people could twirl their thumbs. It was for them that in Racine, Wisconsin, a Leisure Time College was started.

Need of such a college was evident and critical. Human hopes and aspirations were being nipped in the bud. Young people well-started, but unfinished for their life-work, were being turned out of our educational mill and thrown on a scrapheap. Without work of any kind they were being allowed to stagnate, to experience futility, to despair, perhaps to degenerate.

The ways and means for their higher education? Financial resources in our industrial community brought to a standstill were nothing. There were nevertheless resources: educational welfare, and religious institutions with trained leaders; possible teachers with time on their hands; the young people themselves with their eagerness to carry on and their patience with an upset world; sincere concern of family and friends for individual young people; and the public library with several branches. These resources assembled and organized might mitigate utter futility.

The initial step in assembling all the parts for a stay-at-home college was taken by the Young Women's Christian Association. On the lookout for undiscovered social needs and ready to grope about after a trial-and-error method, it could dare to experiment as the Board of Education could not. The paid workers have college degrees. With volunteer workers at its command it has nothing to fear from public criticism or added expense. Accordingly the general secretary and a high school teacher put their heads together. The teacher proposed calling a mass-meeting of high school graduates for general inspiration and individual enrollment. The more experienced general secretary wisely counselled inviting leaders in various fields of work for a preliminary conference. To that meeting came the superintendent of schools, the principal and a teacher from each of two high schools, and from the Vocational school, two secretaries from each of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, two ministers, the City Recreational director, and the librarian of the Public Library.

At the first meeting, after the general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association had been made chairman, each individual described efforts being made for the unemployed young people. At the second meeting plans began to take shape. It was agreed to invite a select group of high school graduates from the last three years' classes to a mass-meeting. Some eighty students came to the meeting and were addressed, in a rather informal speech, by a young lawyer. He then presided over an open forum discussion in which young and old joined. The young people elected their own chairman who afterwards represented them on the general committee. Typewritten sheets suggesting a great variety of subjects were circulated for registration in classes.

All this was done before the opening of the second semester of school. At the next meeting the Chicago University plan of group work for credit at small expense was explained. The committee, however, took weeks to negotiate with the State University for a similar plan of work for credit at minimum expense. Because of the delay the semester opened and graduate students continued to enroll at high school. A sub-committee appointed for the purpose of arranging non-credit classes pushed through their plans. In all subjects where nine had enrolled teachers were engaged. Subjects varied widely from literature and art to social dancing and tennis. Outstanding teachers willingly gave their services. Young college graduates were happy to have a chance to try their hand at teaching. Duplication was avoided by assigning some students to schools and organizations where their desired training was being offered.

The students themselves, through their organization, attended to clerical work and telephoning. Once a month on Saturday afternoon they held a general assembly. At first the secretaries handled the executive work. To relieve them a dean was appointed. A woman with a Master's degree accepted the position. Disappointments and possible failure could not discourage the committee. They expected, if they did not always prepare for, knotty problems. Students were sufficiently regular in attendance and gave sufficient evidence of serious interest to keep the committee

1 Miss Harvey is responsible for originating the movement of the Leisure Time College in Racine, Wisconsin.

encouraged to go on. To maintain satisfactory attendance classes were organized for short terms, five weeks the first term and eight weeks thereafter.

To furnish an incentive and to evaluate the work, classes in bridge, dancing, tennis, golf, and gymnasium, were contingent on enrollment in academic work. If some one appeared at the social dancing class, for instance, who had not enrolled in a study class, he was interviewed by the industrial Secretary. She found it a fine opportunity to do individual case work. The rule had the further advantage of preventing competition with private classes, where the teachers, sometimes the same ones, charged a fee. The splendid spirit shown by these teachers was most encouraging. More than once one of them, being consulted in the search for a teacher, said, "I would like nothing better than to do it myself." Occasionally some one offered to start a class. A very interested group in amateur photography was an example.

Failing to prepare their lessons was a habit students had that was baffling. They seemed to place too much reliance on their leaders. Whether the reason was that the classes met only once or twice a week or that the old feeling of school compulsion was gone or that they were not getting credit or that the students were dispirited, the situation was not easy to cope with. In creative writing and in public speaking it was particularly trying. The teachers in those subjects happened to be young men. They were for expelling habitually unprepared members from classes. On the other hand an art teacher, recently graduated, made no complaints. She proudly exhibited her students' illustration of famous stories.

Developments both interesting and important came from the class in dramatics. A small and particularly studious group, among them college graduates, met to read classical drama. What delight they found in discovering Aristophanes' humor for themselves. One of them whose college course had been interrupted, a naturally scholarly and philosophical type, had laboriously pursued his own reading. The joys of mutual interest caused him to remark enthusiastically: "If the Leisure Time College had done nothing more for me than to help me find that teacher, I should feel grateful. She speaks my language." The teacher herself a woman with a Master's degree and also down on her luck was enthusiastic. It was for her an opportunity to get into closer touch with ancient play-writers.

The entire dramatics group put on a play, "Dulcy," a benefit performance in the interests of credit work to be given next October. They then led in organizing a Little Theatre movement. They invited cooperation from dramatic groups and civic and service organizations. The response of various societies and of leading business men in encouraging statements in the local paper indicated what a well-respected place the Leisure Time College had made for itself.

Following is a summary of all classes:

First Term

CLASSES	ENROLLMENT	
Gymnasium	23	
Social Dancing	63	
Bridge	28	
Dramatics	57	
Art	19	
Creative Writing	41	
Public Speaking	15	
Literature	25	
Personality	9	
Life Problems	8	
Library Orientation	24	Total enrollment 312

Second Term

Nature Study	16	
Creative Writing	8	
Art	8	
Photography	15	
Literature	8	
Bridge	16	
Dramatics	25	Total enrollment 96

Third Term (Summer)

Nature Study	8	
Astronomy	20	
Philosophy	10	
Photography	8	
Creative Writing	5	
Dancing	8	
Art	4	Total enrollment 63

Out of these months of experience lessons have been learned. The young people should be organized and given considerable responsibility. With wise direction they will not make more mistakes than their elders; in some matters their insight and understanding will be better. A nucleus of earnest young people will make for solidarity. Teachers and committee should be called together for regular conference and consultation. Representatives of the students should be included in these discussions. For several reasons it is probably best to gather the classes on one or two days a week rather than to scatter them promiscuously. Students can then go from class to class and their attendance will be more regular. Older people can be admitted into classes, but the school should primarily be planned for high school graduates. College men and women, whether graduates or not, have too much advantage. Their needs should not be neglected though in the segregation of high school alumni.

While a well-rounded program of recreation and study is necessary, no one should be allowed to take advantage of recreation only. Duplication with other agencies should be avoided especially when it takes the form of competition with paid instructors. We kept a watchful eye against propaganda or unsound doctrine or unfortunate social attitudes. Nothing of the sort troubled us.

Above all there is need to study the best that psychology has to give with regard to motivation.

Therein the library's service can be most important. It can become almost a consulting clinic with books and articles for any inquirer.[2]

What would a Leisure Time College be without a public library? Our library's chief contribution was the Library Orientation Course, faithfully attended by a goodly group. It gathered in books from the branches from lists submitted by the literature teacher. It prepared a bibliography for the astronomy class. It gave nobody knows how much other service of which it was scarcely conscious.

The possibilities of a Leisure Time School can hardly be foreseen. Leisure time is evidently with us to stay. All the old gadgets for whiling away time will steer us into the doldrums. We must have permanent satisfactions. Self-improvement and creative work give one something to get up in the morning for and it will turn a community to the wealth of the ages as found in the public library.

In times past the big stick served its purpose no doubt. Now we must have substitutes for it. Wherever possible school compulsions should be replaced by an inward urge. Teachers can learn many more and better tricks than they have in their bag; they can study emotions and bring the right ones into play. Students can learn to weed out their own hampering emotions, such as discouragement, sense of inferiority, dislike of a subject or of a teacher, panic at the sight of test questions, and to plant the creative emotions.

2 Webb, E. T. and Morgan, J. *Strategy in Handling People.* Boulton, Pierce, Chicago. $3.
Overstreet, H. A. *Influencing Human Behavior.* Norton, N. Y. $3.

How the Enoch Pratt Free Library at Baltimore Displays Vocational Material

Books For Unemployed Youth

By JULIA OSBORNE

Librarian, Sycamore, Illinois, Public Library

WHAT do unemployed boys and girls read and why? The answer to the first part of this question seems to be that there is no revolutionary change in their reading habits. Any summary of what has been done in the way of leading them on to better things by means of reading apparently leaves many of the counts on the debit side of the ledger.

> "The promise far outruns the deed:
> The tower but not the spire we build."

An increasing number of young people are now resorting to public libraries to relieve, by the only means left to them, the boredom of a holiday that has lasted too long. For convenience they may be loosely divided into two groups. The first one is composed of boys and girls who have not finished the four years high school course because the curriculum was not suited to their needs or because of a lack of mental capacity. The second class, not yet so numerous, has graduated from high school. Under ordinary circumstances most of them would have continued their education towards a professional goal. The rest would have found work in some occupation not requiring specialized training.

The first group is undoubtedly causing librarians much uneasiness. In a trying time a habit formed in early childhood has reasserted itself and they have turned to the library with but one object in view—recreation. The desire is legitimate enough. That it so seldom proves an opportunity as well, is to be deplored. Neither the implications of technocracy nor the new deal have as yet quickened their imaginations sufficiently to make the period of enforced idleness a stepping stone to something better. What they want, as one of them frankly stated, is something to help them to forget the depression. Something that will help pass the time quickly until the factories open and the weekly pay check is again secure. There is nothing so good for this purpose as a western thriller or a tale of mystery and the demand is apt to be so lively at times as to necessitate close searching of the shelves to find thrillers enough to go around. An analysis of bindery lists would probably show a large percentage of books of this type to be rebound.

The situation is discouraging, if viewed superficially. At a time when service is being cut to essentials everywhere, must the library neglect what seems to be more worth while work to cater to idle minds? It depends on whether or not the library has a remedy for the disease. Psychiatrists tell us that idle hands and brains are a most prolific source of mental sickness. If unemployment were wholly to blame, the case might be simpler. It is necessary to remember that the mental outlook of these boys and girls has been largely conditioned by cheap forms of commercialized amusements that contribute to lax mental habits and an inability to understand anything but the obvious. Said Professor A. D. Yocum speaking before the National Educational Association at a recent meeting:

> "There is nothing characteristic of the night club or the road house which cannot be better done in the African jungle. The street cleaner who sings the 'Venetian Boat Song' or snatches of Italian opera, when he first lands in America, has not risen to a higher level when he learns to enjoy jazz and the blues."

The implications are plain. Since the depression has driven boys and girls to reading for recreation the library is the proper social agent to take charge of the emergency. A steady diet of the mystery or western story is hardly a step in advance of the common run of amusements heretofore indulged in. A first objective is to lead the prodigal to find enjoyment not in one but in many types of books. If he leaves his card when work opens up again without having experienced any change, little has been gained.

Effective work is based on personal contact. A sympathetic interest in the boy or girl backed by a knowledge of previous occupation and environment paves the way for suggestions resulting in some surprising changes in reading interests having an origin in the simple desire for relief from boredom. A not uncommon instance is that of a young man who was brought to the library by a good natured friend. He entered and left the building with his hat on and a cigar in his mouth and he was evidently ill at ease. All attempts to draw him out were useless. The longest sentence he ever uttered was, "Have you any more of ————'s books?" One day he was tempted by Zane Grey's *Tales of Lonely Trails* which had been purposely left where he could hardly keep from seeing it. He failed to resist the temptation and the book was his undoing. The desk attendant is now obliged to think quickly in order to put her hand on a good out-of-door book to keep up his interest. His last choice, Rex Beach's *Oh, Shoot!* was returned with a smile and a, "That was good." The bait should be suited to the borrower.

For every young person who cannot be induced to read but one type of story there are many who

may be led to discriminate between a novel by Zane Grey and a travel panorama similar to *Roads to Roam* by Hoffman Birney, or *Chili and Brimstone* by Carleton Beals. The lure of prospecting for *Opals and Gold* in Australia with Robert Macdonald or *Trapping Wild Animals in Malay Jungles* has held the attention of confirmed western story addicts, who have returned for "more of these adventures." Their criticisms are usually enlightening.

Young people usually respond readily to the suggestion that certain books are "good fun" and move rapidly from Ellis Parker Butler, Irvin Cobb, Booth Tarkington and Pertwee to Stephen Leacock. A few of the girls enjoy Frances Lester Warner. A sense of humor is of great assistance just now and it is not impossible to develop a higher level of appreciation than is evoked by the "funnies" or some of the cheap magazines.

Books in the useful and fine arts classes are valuable helps in resuscitating forgotten handicraft skills. Brought into the homes of the unemployed, they tend to relieve monotony and to promote family peace and harmony when the strain of too close and long continued association becomes hard on the nerves and dispositions.

Any consideration of the library as a recreational factor will not leave out the reading room. Lack of funds for the purchase of trashy magazines found on every news stand makes the use of this room a necessity. Even small libraries have an assortment of reading material varied enough to appeal to any taste. Besides plenty of good fiction, the reader may find hints on keeping up hobbies, periodicals that describe countless recreational methods for getting the best out of the great out-of-doors, news of famous living personalities. We all have our heroes. In fact, the reading room is a small library in itself. Everyone knows how much of a habit a favorite daily newspaper may become in the lives of its readers. The same rule holds good in the case of periodicals and contact with the worth while may become enough of a habit to crowd out the time waster.

These young people are not likely to overcrowd the ranks of the white collared workers, nor can the library cram opportunity down their throats. Perhaps they know their own special abilities better than any one else. They have read very little since leaving school. In so far as the library has helped them to reestablish the reading habit and to diversify their tastes it has opened their minds to new ideas and visions and has made leisure time more healthily enjoyable.

The boys and girls in the second class are less of a problem because of a better general background and mental capacity. They have finished the high school course with more or less definite plans for the future. The outlook at present is not very bright, but they are young enough to look forward hopefully and they are not without worth while mental resources. There is much that the library can do to help them to keep from losing touch with the training they have just completed and to keep enforced leisure from becoming too much of a bore. Their special reading projects vary all the way from keeping up a knowledge of a foreign language on which much time and study has been spent, making up deficiencies in special subjects, to learning to overcome physical and mental handicaps. Among their number are also college students whose lack of funds have obliged them to do some of their work at home and others who desire the adventure of charting their own reading course. For these patrons the library either provides the books or, if this is not possible, borrows them through an interlibrary loan. The "Reading With a Purpose" courses are suggestive for those who wish to make their own plans.

There is very little work of a remunerative kind but the home, the church and the community will soon find enough social activities to keep this unemployed group from being unduly idle. Here again the books in the fine arts class are helpful in every such activity from planning scout programs and community dramatics to keeping junior political clubs going and to projects involving the redecorating of a shabby home or club room. James A. Moyer, Massachusetts state director of university extension has this to say about books which are used to further social activities and promote creative effort:

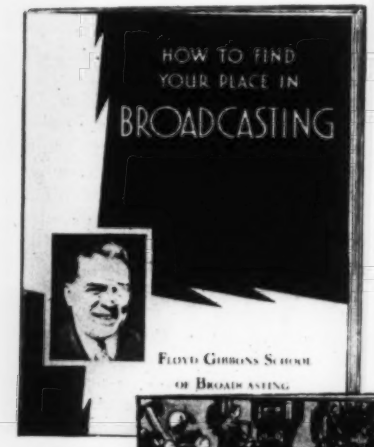
"If the leisure habits of the better educated adults in our communities, rich and poor alike, show quite generally a lack of even ordinary intelligence in the use they make of spare or unemployed time, it is not difficult to understand that much missionary work remains to be done to promote richer lives."

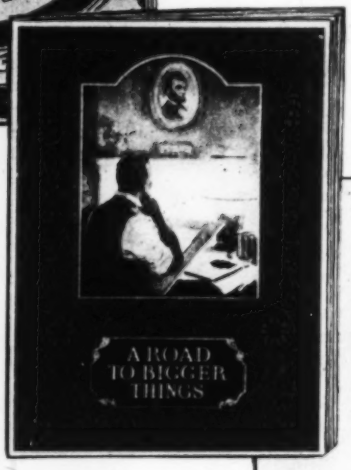
A large part of our present day leisure is enforced by unemployment. The future seems to hold out the promise of a better distributed leisure for everyone. Now is the time to teach young people how to use it properly, for the life that begins at forty demands many skills and appreciations, not the least of which is the appreciative use of good books.

Time was when a person had to learn everything at home. Now the facilities for learning are open to all. Men are no longer born to their life work. They discover it for themselves.

——Rutherford Platt

These Booklets Help Give Vocational





How to Find Your Place in Broadcasting. Floyd Gibbons School of Broadcasting, Washington, D. C., will send this catalog, free of charge, to librarians.

Rich Rewards in Radio. National Radio Institute, 16th and U Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., will send this catalog, free of charge, to librarians.

A Road to Bigger Things. Federal Schools, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn. Catalog of Federal Schools in Illustrating and Cartooning will be sent, free of charge, to librarians upon request. The Federal Schools will also send literature, folders, and copies of their magazine which is issued from time to time in the interest of qualified students to any library wishing them.

How to Win Success in Advertising. Page-Davis School of Advertising, Chicago, Ill. This story of Page-Davis School of Advertising will be sent, free of charge, to librarians.

Send request for free material to the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL. Your request will be forwarded promptly and the desired material sent directly to you by them. Booklets or pamphlets requiring remittance should be requested direct from the advertisers. If extra copies of any material is desired, please write the advertiser direct.

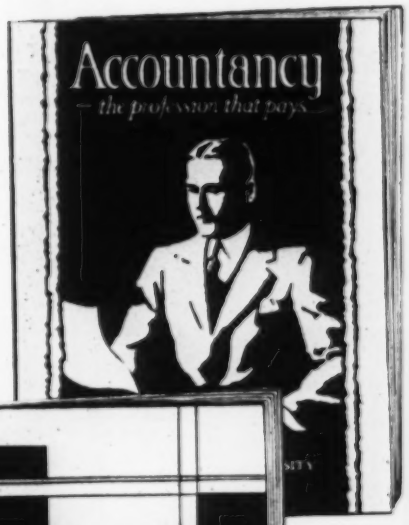
Your Library Guidance

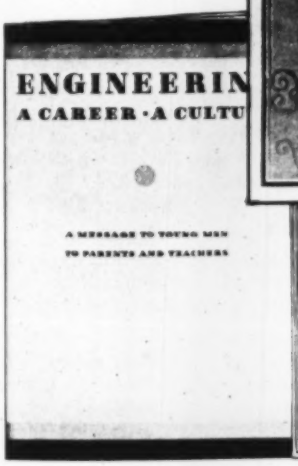
Accountancy—The Profession That Pays. LaSalle Extension University, Chicago, Ill. Discussing the opportunities in accounting and describing a practical plan of training and for examinations. Sent, free of charge, to librarians upon request.

Law Training for Leadership. LaSalle Extension University, Chicago, Ill. An analysis of the opportunities open to the law-trained man and a description of the LaSalle legal training courses. Sent, free of charge, to librarians upon request.

How to Work Wonders with Words. North American Institute, Chicago, Ill. Catalog of Course in Effective Speaking will be sent free of charge, to librarians upon request.

Engineering, A Career —A Culture. Copies can be obtained for 15¢ each from the Education Research Committee, The Engineering Foundation, 29 West 39 Street, New York City.





Finding a Job During the Depression. By Harry Dexter Kitson. Cook. 25¢.

Trades and Professions. By George Herbert Palmer. An essay on the spirit of professional service from the social, economic, and individual point of view. A classic in the field. Houghton. 80¢.

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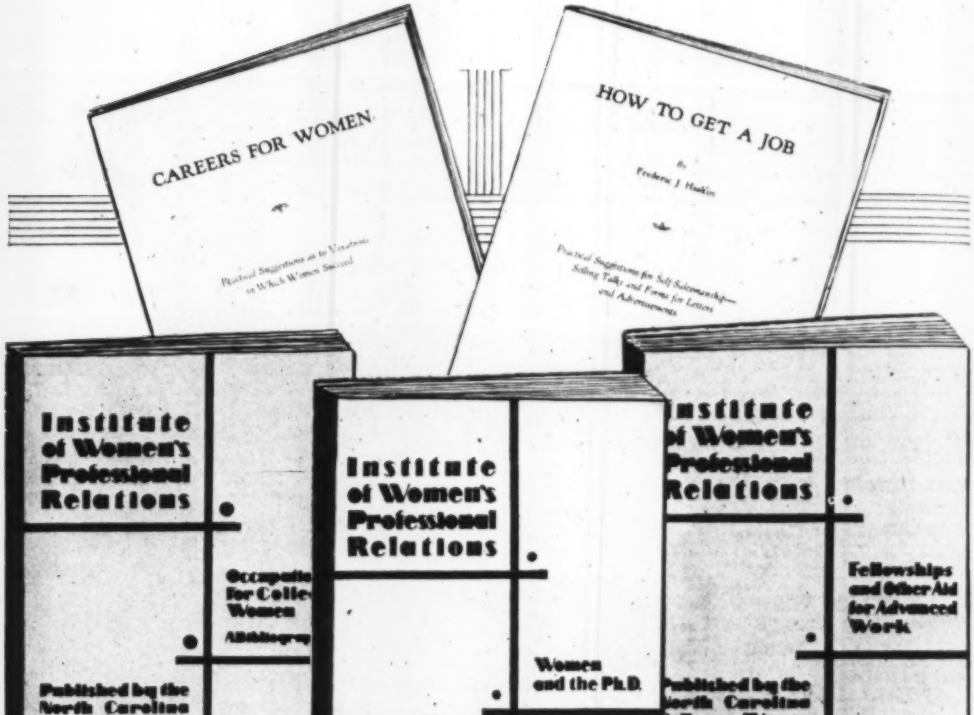
CAREERS FOR WOMEN
HOW TO GET A JOB
By
Frederic J. Haskin
Institute of Women's Professional Relations
Published by the North Carolina College for Women
Institute of Women's Professional Relations
Women and the Ph.D.
Published by the North Carolina College for Women
Bulletin No. 2 December 1929
Institute of Women's Professional Relations
Fellowships and Other Aid for Advanced Work
Bulletin No. 3 January 1930

How to Get a Job. By Frederic J. Haskin. Practical suggestions for self-salesmanship—selling talks and forms for letters and advertisements. Haskin Information Service, Washington, D. C. 6¢

Careers for Women. Practical suggestions as to vocations in which women succeed. Haskin Information Service, Washington, D. C. 6¢.

Occupations for College Women. A bibliography. By Chase G. Woodhouse and R. F. Yeomans. North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro, N. C. $1.

Women and the Ph.D. Facts from the experiences of 1,025 women who have taken the degree of Doctor of Philosophy since 1877. By Emilie J. Hutchinson. North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro, N. C. $1.

Fellowships and Other Aid for Advanced Work. Compiled by Grace H. Johnson. Bulletin No. 3. North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro, N. C. $1.

After College—What? A study of 6,665 land-grant college women, their occupations, earnings, families, and some undergraduate and vocational problems. North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro, N. C. $1.

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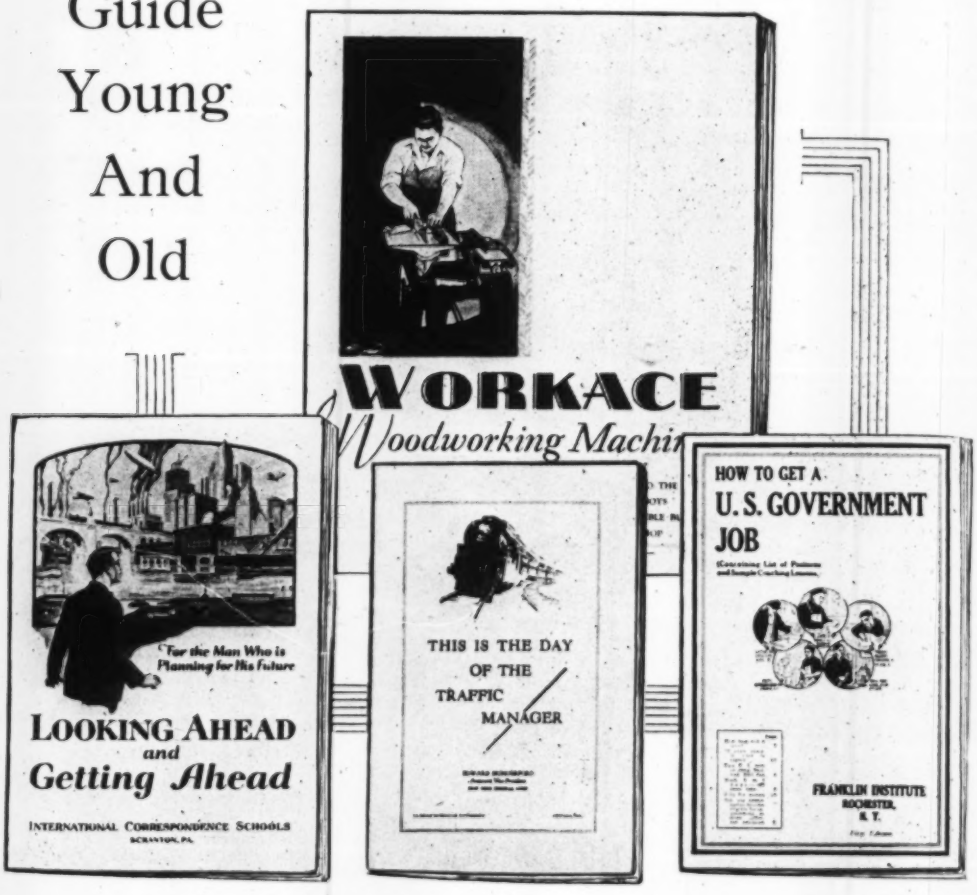

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Discusses in general terms choosing the job, getting it and getting on. Need for better professional and cultural education and for health. Various occupations are described, giving salaries, training and opportunities in office work and the professions. Written in very readable style and gives specific information. Bibliography. Good list of periodicals for each field. Appleton-Century. $2.50.

FIFTY LITTLE BUSINESSES FOR WOMEN.
By Mary Raymond Dodge.
Lists a variety of small independent businesses, mend shop, basket shop, shopping service, etc., which can be developed on very little capital. Brief, practical, suggestions. Stokes. $2.50.

JOBS FOR THE COLLEGE GRADUATE IN SCIENCE.
By Edward John von Komorowski Menge.
Outlines briefly the qualifications, training, salaries, opportunities, and scope of the professional activities in mathematics, physical, chemical, and biological sciences, and engineering. Bruce. $2.

OCCUPATIONS FOR COLLEGE WOMEN: A BIBLIOGRAPHY 1929.
Institute of Women's Professional Relations. Woman's College, University of North Carolina, Greensboro, N. C., pp. 290. $1. Supplements 1930, 1932, 1933. 25¢ each. A complete, annotated bibliography of books, articles and pamphlets on occupations for women, suitable for high school and college level.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR CIVIL SERVICE CLERICAL POSITIONS.
By Herbert F. Ward.
This aid for applicants for U. S. government civil service is a preparation for examinations for stenographer, typist, general clerk, and file clerk. Requirements, scope of the examination, and average salaries are indicated. Noble and Noble. $3.

UNIVERSITY TEACHING BY MAIL.
By W. S. Bittner and H. F. Mallory.
A book that proves how a much abused business and educational venture may be not only a sound teaching method but also a genuine contribution to vocational and cultural needs. Volume sponsored by the American Association for Adult Education. Macmillan. $2.50.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE IN ENGINEERING LINES.
By the American Association of Engineers.
The contributor of each chapter of the treatise is a man preeminent in his line of engineering. Each one was asked to describe both the general and the special requirements for his individual branch of the profession, outlining as specifically as possible the nature of such work, and pointing out most definitely the compensation to be expected. Mack Printing Co., Easton, Pa. $2.50.

VOCATIONAL INFORMATION: A BIBLIOGRAPHY.
By W. E. Parker and D. H. Moyer.
Prepared as a guide to the reading of young men and women who expect to enter business and other professions, chiefly persons who are going to college. Prepared by the Committee on Vocational Counsel and Placement. Univ. of Michigan. 50¢.

VOCATIONS IN INDUSTRY.
By May Rogers Lane.
"Volume III, along with Volumes I and II, and the Manual to accompany *Vocations in Industry* constitute probably the most comprehensive, complete, and up-to-date literature in the field of occupational information." Review Dept., *Vocational Guidance Magazine*. International Textbook Co. Vol. I, $1.50; Vol. II, $2.00; Vol. III, $3.50; Manual, $2.00.

YOUNG MAN IN BUSINESS.
By Howard Lee Davis.
Author gives 19 groups of specific questions concerning mental and social habits and abilities which will help in appraisal of fitness for particular lines of work, and compares advantages of large and small business organizations. Wiley. $2.

Office Practice

To the Secretaries of America,
To whose untiring and often unheralded work the world of business owes much of its success.
——*S. A. Taintor.*

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND BOOKKEEPING METHODS.
By Harry A. Finney.
A general book on entire field. An introduction to the technical processes. Holt. 2 vols. $1.96 ea.

ART OF WRITING BUSINESS LETTERS.
By Matthias Adam Shaaber.
Routine letters, the average daily mail, rather than specialized sales or collection letters, are its subject matter. Outstanding points such as clearness, order,

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length, layout and fitting the language used to the type of person addressed are emphasized. Houghton. $2.

BUSINESS LETTERS . . . HOW TO WRITE BUSINESS LETTERS MOST EFFECTIVELY: HERE ARE LETTERS THAT WILL FILL EVERY NEED OF THE BUSINESS MAN.
By G. M. Hoffman.

Chapter headings, include: Mechanical layout of the letter, Letters of inquiry and information, Sales letters, Letters of order and acknowledgment, Claim and adjustment letters, Collection letters, Letters of introduction or reference and recommendation. Penn. $1.

EFFICIENT SECRETARY.
By Ellen Lane Spencer.

Duties, appearance, responsibilities, technical aids, getting a position, qualities. A very simple description of the occupation. Stokes. $1.25.

NEW BUSINESS ENGLISH.
By George Burton Hotchkiss and C. A. Drew.

It instills principles of "correct, courteous and forceful diction by the use of cases as illustrations and by the sensible modern style which is used." American Book Co. $1.16.

PRINCIPLES OF INDEXING AND FILING.
By L. H. Cadwallader and S. Ada Rice.

Written as a text for commercial schools, the book is clear and simple, covering fundamental principles and their application. Rowe. 95¢.

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By Bernice C. Turner.

N.R.A. activities develop new jobs! Thousands of secretaries are now using Turner's modern secretarial guide and find that it makes them more efficient, more valuable to their employers. It is invaluable to one entering upon a new secretarial position. 773 pages. Prentice-Hall, Inc. $3.50.

TEXTBOOK OF OFFICE MANAGEMENT.
By William Henry Leffingwell.

This is a revision of the author's *Office Management, Principles and Practice*. McGraw-Hill. $3.

Professional

Each man has his own vocation. The talent is the call. There is one direction in which all space is open to him. He has faculties silently inviting him thither to endless exertion.

——*R. W. Emerson.*

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING.

Official organ of the American Nurses' Association. It is a primary source of authentic information about nursing. 450 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

ART MUSEUMS AND SCHOOLS.
By Stockton Axson and others.

Scribner. $1.

BOOKMAN'S GLOSSARY.
By John A. Holden.

A compendium of information relating to the production and distribution of books. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Bowker. $2.50.

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By Frederick H. Hitchcock, ed.

Chapters on every step in the production and distribution of a book, each by an expert in his line. Bowker. $3.

CARE AND REPAIR OF BOOKS.
By H. M. Lydenberg and John Archer.

Bowker. $2.

COMMERCIAL SIDE OF LITERATURE.
By Michael Joseph and Grant Overton.

Problems of authors in publishing and marketing books, practical advice. Picture of work in publishing house. Harper. $2.50.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION IN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.
By Hugh Hartshorne and J. Q. Miller with the assistance of W. E. Uphaus and C. G. Chakerian.

A study of Protestant religious education based on "careful research into the structure and activities of eleven agencies in as many different communities. Yale Univ. Press. $2.

DEAN OF WOMEN.
By Lois Mathews.

The qualifications for the position, the opportunities offered by it, and what may be accomplished through it. Written primarily from point of view of co-educational state university. Houghton. $2.75.

EDITING THE DAY'S NEWS.
By George C. Bastian.

A textbook on copyreading, rewriting, etc. by an experienced editor, with practical hints on news writing. Macmillan. $2.75.

EDUCATIONAL BIOLOGY; 2nd ed.
By W. H. Atwood and E. D. Heiss.

A reading course in biology. 269 illustrations. 475 pages. Blakiston's Son & Co. Cloth, $2.75.

ENGINEER.
By John Hays Hammond.

Various divisions of engineering, advantages and shortcomings, qualities of an engineer. Clear and interesting discussion. Scribner. $1.25.

FINDING THE RIGHT TEACHING POSITION.
By Harlan C. Hines.

Answers question "How should we go about securing first position in teaching or promotion in teaching field." Discusses application for work, personal and written. Scribners. $1.60.

INDEPENDENT WOMAN.

A magazine of interest to all business women. Published monthly by the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, 1819 Broadway, New York City. $1.50 per year.

INDEXING OF BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.
By John W. T. Walsh.

Very useful to authors in libraries and in publishing houses. Bowker. $2.

INDUSTRIAL NURSING.
By Florence S. Wright.

Development of work; qualifications and training, relation to workers and community, first aid, visiting nurse, day's work in industry. What it offers to nurses. Sources of information. Macmillan. $1.50.

INTRODUCTION TO TYPOGRAPHY.
By Philip Van Doren Stern.

A skilled typographer describes the tools of his trade and discusses the principles of his craft. Harper. $4.

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

Fortnightly News Magazine of the School World. Brief, interesting, helpful. Indexed *Educational Index*. Six Park Street, Boston, Mass. One year (20 numbers) $3.

JOURNAL OF HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Includes practical and scientific articles on health, physical education, recreation, sports, etc. Official publication of the American Physical Education Assn. Published monthly from September to June at Ann Arbor, Mich., at $2 per year.

LAW AS A VOCATION.
By Frederick J. Allen.

Covers fields of the law, service and opportunities, preparation for the profession, entering into practice and present tendencies. A list of law schools. Concise and suggestive. Harvard Univ. Press. $1.

LIBRARY AS A VOCATION.
By Harriet P. Sawyer.

Wilson. $2.75.

MAN AND MEDICINE; AN INTRODUCTION TO MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE.
By Henry Ernst Sigerist.

The author believes that psychology, philosophy, and sociology should be an integral part of a physician's training and practice, and that the general practitioner will return to importance. Norton. $4.

MARKETING OF LITERARY PROPERTY.
By G. Herbert Thring.

Including a letter to the author from G. Bernard Shaw. Bowker. $2.50.

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NEWSPAPER WRITING AND EDITING.
By Willard G. Bleyer.
Types of stories and newspaper articles, structure and style, speeches, interviews, rewrites, feature articles, editing, copy, proof-reading. Houghton. $2.25.

PHYSICIAN.
By J. M. T. Finney.
Based on lectures to groups of college students; history of profession, requisites for success, training; country versus city; industrial medicine, public health, specialties; ethics, causes of failure. A brief, simply written book with a philosophy of the profession. Scribner's. $1.25.

PRINCIPLES OF PHARMACY.
By Henry V. Arny.
Saunders. $8.

PRINTING FOR APPRENTICES AND JOURNEYMEN.
By Harvey A. Witt.
Information in practical useful form—job sheets, layouts, copy-fitting, cost-finding, imposition, and good examples of printing. Manual Arts Press. $1.90.

PRINTING TRADES AND THEIR WORKERS.
By Florence E. Clark.
Vocational Guidance Magazine says in part: "This monograph represents a year's work by the Research Section of the National Vocational Guidance Association which is making a special study of occupational information. . . ." "This is truly one of the most comprehensive, well-prepared books in this field which we have been privileged to examine." International Textbook Co. $1.40.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING.
By Mary Gardner.
Macmillan. $3.

PUBLISHING AND BOOKSELLING.
By Frank Arthur Mumby.
A history from the earliest times to the present day. Includes a bibliography by W. H. Peet. Bowker. $6.

SCHOOL DORMITORY, ADMINISTRATIVE AND EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS.
By Carrie Alberta Lyford.
Importance of dormitory life and the necessity of wise supervision and efficient management are emphasized. Barrows. $2.

SOCIAL WORK.
By Edward T. Devine.
Social work and its relation to larger social movements. The scope of social work, its classification. Preparation for social work. A readable, much used book. Macmillan. $3.

YOUNG MAN AND MEDICINE.
By Lewellys F. Barker.
The field of medicine, preparation, qualifications, rewards. A most satisfactory description of medicine as an occupation. Macmillan. $2.50.

YOUNG MAN AND THE LAW.
By Simeon E. Baldwin.
Attractions of the legal profession; objectives, personal qualities and education requisite for success; ideals. Well written with a social philosophy. Presents general historical background and gives a real idea of the profession and its values. Macmillan. $1.60.

Transportation

The use of travelling is to regulate imagination by reality, and, instead of thinking how things must be, to see them as they are.

——*Samuel Johnson.*

AIRPLANE CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
By John Elliott Younger.
A textbook for airplane mechanics with chapters on heat treatment and welding. McGraw-Hill. $3.

AMERICAN RAILROADS: FOUR PHASES OF THEIR HISTORY.
By Winthrop More Daniels.
Four clearly written, informative lectures discussing the relations of the railroads with Wall Street, Congress, the White House and the public. Princeton Univ. Press. $1.50.

AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRICITY, 2nd ed.
By Earl L. Consolver.
A text and reference work on the construction, operation, characteristics, maintenance, testing and repair of automotive ignition, starting, lighting and storage battery equipment; rev. by B. B. Burling. McGraw-Hill. $3.50.

AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE.
By Ray F. Kuns.
An exhaustive book covering all phases of repair and maintenance service. Bruce. $6.50.

AVIATION HANDBOOK.
By E. P. Warner and S. P. Johnston.
Presents basic facts and formulas to assist designers and engineers in their work. McGraw-Hill. $7.50.

DAILY TRAFFIC WORLD AND TRAFFIC BULLETIN.
Published daily; $180 a year. A complete news and advisory service for industrial and railroad traffic departments. Contains everything in the way of news and information that *The Traffic World* and *The Traffic Bulletin* contains and it reaches the subscriber with this vital intelligence from one to six days in advance of them. Every subscriber to the *Daily* is registered with the Special Service Department in Washington, D. C., which is in most respects the equivalent of having an expert personal representative in the nation's capital—the center of legislative and regulatory traffic activities. Some of the services included free of charge are: Legal or traffic opinion by letter, orders and decisions of the Commission in pamphlet form, letter and telegraphic advice regarding changes in rates or tariff privisions, effective dates, etc., statistical and other data from the Interstate Commerce Commission and all other federal departments. Copies of both *The Traffic World* and *The Traffic Bulletin* Weeklies are included free of charge.

PRINCIPLES OF OCEAN TRANSPORTATION.
By Emory R. Johnson.
Appleton-Century. $3.50.

TRAFFIC BULLETIN.
Published every Saturday; $20 a year. The only weekly digest of all changes and proposed changes in the freight rates, tariffs, and service changes of the railroads, express companies and steamship lines. Its regular use enables the traffic man to keep his tariff files up to date and in good order and gives him as much advance notice as possible of changes in rates. Partial contents: Dockets, hearing bulletins and disposition notices of the territorial rate committees and the classification committees; abstracts of all tariffs and supplements filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission in the current week; Fourth Section applications and orders, Sixth Section applications and permissions.

TRAFFIC WORLD.
Published every Saturday; $10 a year. A prompt and reliable source of information and news of the transportation field, reporting current changes in the rates, services, and facilities of the railroads, trucks, steamship lines, waterways, and air transport operators, including state and federal legislative and regulative matters. Designed and used as an every day working tool for the executive in charge of traffic. Partial contents: all decisions and proposed reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, docket cases to be heard before the Commission, inland waterway activities, ocean shipping developments, motor vehicle transportation, commercial aviation, questions and answers (everyday traffic problems) materials handling and distribution.

TRAINS, TRACKS AND TRAVEL, 3rd ed.
By T. W. Van Metre.
This elementary account of railroad transportation, first published in 1926, is now issued at a lower price. Contains a new chapter on electrified railroads. 1931. Simmons-Boardman. $3.

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Human Interest Make Human Librarians

Bowling

I HAVE been bowling on the green for about four years and enjoy it very much, after having had to give up tennis. Golf has never appealed to me and the cost seemed prohibitive, while several years ago I remarked to friends that I had never saved so much money as since I have taken up this Scotch game of bowls.

Bell's *Handbook of Athletic Sports* (Volume 4) remarks that the game of bowls is "the most historic with the exception of chess and possibly whist." The game was once forbidden in England, occupying much the same place in the public mind as pool and billiards do today, but my experience has been that the bowlers of today are not a betting crowd and it is a very delightful game, permitting a number of people to be together in a limited area. It would seem, therefore, to have distinct social advantages over golf.

In California most of the greens are lighted and the climate is such that bowling is possible in the evening through about a half of the year. It is very delightful to be out on the green turf under the moon or stars and engaged in a pastime which affords a moderate exercise without violent exertion.

My other avocation is chess, so that I play two of the three games above stated as most historic. As with books, the old games are the best.

——CHARLES F. WOODS,
Librarian, Riverside, Cal., Public Library.

Genealogy

REALLY, it is rather difficult for me to decide what my pet hobby is. However, I suppose that you better list me as one of those queer birds, ghouls, if you will, who exhume ancestors who have slept peacefully in their graves for untold years and even centuries. Genealogy is practically a disease. I was afflicted with it as a freshman in college in 1914 and still find it is in a virulent state. Having dug up the bones of most of my own ancestors, I am just now leaving for my vacation, which I expect to spend in Vermont digging up long forgotten inhabitants of the town of Fairfield of which I am attempting to compile a social, political and genealogical history. And therein lies one of the fascinations of genealogy: it so frequently leads the afflicted into the fascinating byways of local history and of sectional history. It led me for instance, to the late Dr. Van Tyne's course in Historiography at the University of Michigan and through that to the writing of seven or eight sketches of early Vermont heroes for the *Dictionary of American Biography*, which in turn brought a request a few days ago for an article on Ethan Allen for the tercentenary history of Connecticut which will soon be published.

Another pronounced hobby of mine is descriptive bibliography, and particularly the bibliography of Lord Byron. I presume I have on my shelves nearly a hundred items of Byroniana, many of which are bibliographical oddities or rarities. For instance, I have Charles Keene's own acting copy of Byron's *Sardanapalus*, which is interesting both because of its association and because it proves that the second edition was entirely reset instead of being printed from the same type as the first edition.

I suppose as a Librarian and consequently as an "intellectual" I should be ashamed to mention my propensity for contract bridge. However, I am an addict and I have been able to make some important contacts with business and professional men over the bridge tables during the luncheon hour at my club.

——GILBERT H. DOANE,
Librarian, Univ. of Nebraska.

Gold Fish[4]

THE RAISING of gold fish has been a hobby of mine for years; well do I remember carrying my four prize breeders from one library position to another in a tin milk can, being unwilling to trust them to the express company's care, but not until I came to Southern California did I know anything of the toy tropical fish which are becoming so popular now for home aquariums.

Mrs. P. C. Hatch (Isn't that a perfect name for a dealer in tropical fish!) gave our Ocean Beach Branch Library a bowl of "guppies." Miss Rankin, the librarian in charge, gave me a pair, and if you know anything of the habits of these interesting fish you will credit my statement that before many months I had hundreds of guppies. One of their nicknames is "Millions," because of their rapid breeding. Guppies led to Mexican Sword Tails. A Japanese patron contributed Meddacas; a small boy donated a Red Moon and a Blue Moon. I'm using the common terms for these treasures, for you wouldn't try to pronounce their scientific names unless you were a real fish hobbyist. For example, when we meet in the aquarium society we never say "guppy," we say "Lebistes Reticulatus." But to date my prize possession is a pair of velvet black Mollienisia, which came to me with a "Merry Christmas" from the staff.

4 From *Pacific Bindery Talk*, vol. 5, no. 1, September, 1932, p. 6-7.

All of these toy fish may be kept in a "happy family" tank, but as your collection and interest grow, you are sure to add aquariums to your sunny windows. You buy the Bettas, the fighting fish of Siam, with gorgeous sweeping fins and tails in red, blue, and green; or the Paradise Fish, gaily striped in blue and gold. The male is a perfect homemaker who blows a nest of bubbles for the eggs and tends them carefully until they hatch and even puts the babies back into the bubbles when they fall out, until they have swimming bladders developed and can care for themselves. The breeding habits of these tiny fish are in themselves a fascinating study. Many of them are viviparous, their babies upon birth looking for all the world like tiny black threads wriggling through the water. Others are of egg-laying varieties. Like the gold fish, many of their eggs are adhesive, and attach themselves to aquatic plants and rocks as they are laid. But the eggs of the tiny striped Zebra fish are non-adhesive, and it behooves the careful breeder to line the bottom of their spawning tank with round marbles, among which the eggs fall and repose in safety away from the hungry parents until hatched.

There are breeding habits that are almost difficult to believe unless they have been seen. One of the most curious is that of the mouth-breeder. The Mother fish gathers the newly laid eggs into her wide deep mouth, retains them there until they are hatched and carries the young with her in the same way. During this period of several weeks she evidences no desire for food. This is seemingly the clever way in which nature prevents her from swallowing the eggs or eating the young fish!

Do I believe in hobbies for librarians? Surely! For surcease from everyday worry and haste, for broadening of one's scientific knowledge, for growing contact and companionship with fellow hobbyists and for joy in accomplishment, there is no equal.

——CORNELIA D. PLAISTER,
Librarian, San Diego, Cal.

Madonnas

THIS HOBBY started without any definite planning. Several years ago a friend travelling in Italy sent me a print of Raphael's "Madonna of the Chair" and shortly after another friend sent a Holbein madonna from Germany. At Christmas time all the madonna Christmas cards were saved and before I realized it there was quite a collection and my interest was increased as I read and studied about the different ones.

They have been gathered from art magazines, calendars, post cards and newspapers, but the nicer prints have been given by friends who knew of my fondness for them. There are about fifty different mounted prints and unmounted duplicates in the collection. The favorite is Raphael's "Madonna Granduca." They were framed in the beginning but this was soon discontinued for after all a home can't have madonnas in parlour, bedroom and bath.

——HELEN K. SHEPARD,
Iowa Library Commission.

Old Readers[5]

ANNE of Green Gables, you remember, was fond of quoting long, high flown passages from her reader, finishing always with the careful statement, "as it says in McGuffey's Fifth." Anne had the instincts of a true librarian, and her habit of mentioning sources whetted my curiosity to an unbearable sharpness. "What is McGuffey's Fifth?" I asked my mother, and found her quite as enthusiastic as Anne over the variety of reading matter to be found there. So it became my great desire to own a McGuffey's Fifth before I died.

Years have passed and still I hunt. I have acquired on the way, both the Sixth and the Fourth, and have added numerous Swinton's and Appletons' to my collection. Chief among my treasures is the *Barnes National Reader* containing the pathetic story of "The Soldier's Reprieve," about little Blossom who persuaded President Lincoln to keep Brother Bennie from being shot for sleeping at his post.

The history of elementary education during the last seventy-five years can be traced by turning these well thumbed pages. Not only the method of teaching reading has changed, but the subject matter as well. *McGuffey's Sixth* contains a horrible bit, "The Thunder Storm," detailing the reason for a grown man's terror of thunder. He explains how his baby sister was killed by a bolt of lightning before his eyes. Think of what the P. T. A. would say if any teacher gave that to sixth grade children today!

The pictures in the first grade readers seem quite as lacking in good psychology, and even in good taste. Cats and rats abound, giving the impression that they are at home in the best families. This sample lesson from *Appleton's First* gives pause, to say the least: "See my red dress. Dash bit the black rat on the lip. Did the bad boy get in? Has the hen a nest? Dash! Dash! Get the rat! Will the ship sink? A fish can swim. The cat had a nap on the bed." It sounds like a nightmare but our fathers and mothers read glibly through it with their toes on the crack and their thoughts elsewhere, let us hope. We have come a good way since 1878.

So I have been a long time on my way to McGuffey's Fifth and the end is not yet. Who knows what surprising horrors of early pedagogy the quest may yet bring forth? But I am not

[5] From *Alumni Jottings*. Wisconsin Library School, June, 1933.

afraid, like the gentleman who wrote about thunder. I am not downcast, either, for did we not learn in Library School, "Each mortal has his Carcassonne?" Mine is *McGuffey's Fifth.*

——LETHA M. DAVIDSON,
Librarian, Ames, Iowa.

Photography

I HAVE made quite a hobby of photography for over 40 years, and have always been interested in travel and especially in visits to mountain districts in different parts of the world, and here my camera has served to bring back to my friends at home more vivid impressions of the beautiful sights than I could give them by word of mouth.

My first camera trip was to the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, and in that summer the Eastman film went bad and all my pictures were failures. But far from being discouraged, I kept on and have never had any bad film again.

Until recent years I always developed and printed my own pictures and have made my own lantern slides, having a library of over 2,000, mostly scenery, but with many groups and likenesses of librarians running back nearly 40 years. This personal series I enjoy perhaps nearly as much as the pictures of scenery, as it brings back to me so many of the old friends who are no longer with us. Among the presidents of the American Library Association all except Messrs. Winsor and Poole have posed before my camera, and have been numbered among my dear friends.

——F. W. FAXON.

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"BUT HAVE you seen *my* print of West Point Chapel?"—a characteristic bit from the film counter of a well-known rendezvous. No, it hadn't been seen; so an engagement was promptly made for a view and (one suspects) much, much more enthusiastic talk. For this hobby without enthusiasm for the work of oneself and one's friends is unknown. Even those content to "shoot" the family look for traces of Bachrach and find them in their prints.

The true hobbiest finds everything his subject —from the family sugar bowl to Mount Shasta. Whether photography is a true art or not concerns critics only; the lover of the camera will continue to thrill over composition, high lights, tone, and what-not, as he grows. And as he is searching for his masterpieces, he will be storing health and enthusiasm and the seeing eye that, to him at least, make living just a little more fun. And *occasionally* he gets a real picture!

How can the library help? Don't expect him to return if you offer him an 1888 volume when he asks for a book on photography. Guide him to the periodicals, general as well as photographic, that have pictures; put a photographic annual or two — *American Photographic Annual* or *Deutsche Lichtbild*—in his way and watch him (with tears in your eyes) study other people's successes. Remember, he loves pictures. Later, work it the other way; ask *him* for *his* literature when he was finished with it. There will be no "gift without a giver" in that transaction!

——KARL BROWN,
The New York Public Library.

Poetry

AS FAR back as I remember my Mother and my Grandmother read poetry to me. Poems bringing a whiff of the sea or the fragrance of a flower were my favorites then and they are now. This love of verse has increased continuously because poetry takes you where you want to go or away from bustle and din. Lines and phrases go with you and snatch you from a work-a-day world to a quiet nook by the sea or under a tree where imagination may roam at will. One does not share poetry with a casual acquaintance but only with an intimate friend, another argument in its favor. My first editions, my autograph copies, my books whose pages my fingers delight in turning, are mostly poetry which has proven a satisfying hobby for me.

In college we hear a lot about one's major and one's minor. Well if my major hobby is poetry my minor hobby is checking book auction catalogs and remainder lists. One cannot purchase all the books they check but it is fun to pretend that you will be able to make the desired purchases. Sometimes you may find bargains for book-buying friends and pass on the information to them.

——MARGARET REYNOLDS,
Librarian, First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Pottery

MY INTEREST in pottery seems to have "just grown up like Topsy" or is that the way all hobbies are born? Flower bowls and vases have had a special attraction for me for years, although until rather recently I have purchased more pieces for my friends than I have kept for myself.

My idea of a hobby is something that takes one away from the routine of everyday work and at the same time is mentally stimulating. Realizing that my outside interests were becoming too scattered I searched for some special subject to follow and finally found in my collection of pottery just the requirements I had set. And so I first became better acquainted with these familiar objects I had lived with for years, and through the aid of library books, I found it a fascinating study. While my own collecting has been confined chiefly to American pottery, my choicest pieces are from abroad, so I am not attempting to specialize.

The art of the potter is the oldest in the world and it is probable that women were the first potters. Recently I read that 95 per cent of the work is still done by hand, and it is this individual touch which gives pottery a charm of its own in this machine age, and the importance of pottery in the whole history of mankind is surely appreciated more fully when one takes it for a hobby.

I might add that I have another collecting interest, and that is distinctive book jackets, but that, as you see, I cannot really consider a hobby.

——MAE CORINNE ANDERS,
Assistant Librarian, Des Moines, Iowa.

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I CONFESS that my main hobby is the Paul Revere Pottery Guild. My sub-hobbies are gardening and collecting books and pamphlets relating to the development of Massachusetts, from the time of its earliest settlement to the beginning of the twentieth century.

The Paul Revere Pottery Guild is a group of men and women whose creed is as follows: "Since too much machinery is fast making us into patterns of the machines we seem to worship and since too little appreciation of beauty is making of us a people without a vision—the Paul Revere Pottery, stresses the point that a part of one's time should be spent on some form of artistic expression."

First, it seeks to provide opportunity for the development of creative ceramic art.

Second, it seeks to provide those persons who are seemingly inarticulate with a means of expressing themselves in clay and color.

Third, it offers a delightful form of recreation for one's leisure time.

To become a member of the Guild, one must make pottery, or testify to a real interest in the development of a distinctive ceramic art in America.

I have an apartment in the pottery, a garden around it and a collection of books in an attic, which is reached by balancing oneself on a step ladder and pulling oneself through a hole in the ceiling.

I do not believe in hobbies which are of interest only to those who ride them, therefore any librarians coming to Boston will be welcomed at the pottery by a Guild member. I myself am there only before and after library hours.

——EDITH GUERRIER
Supervisor of Branches, Boston, Mass.

Roman à Clef

FOR NEARLY a decade Earle F. Walbridge, librarian of the Harvard Club of New York City, has pursued the occasionally profitable hobby of identifying the persons in real life who have served as models for characters in novels, plays, music and poetry. The results have appeared in various periodicals. He also collects novels left unfinished by their authors, the latest killing being a copy of the first (and probably last) edition of Ouida's *Helianthus*, picked up in a second hand store on West 42nd Street in New York for a quarter. He is also on the lookout for the children's stories of E. Nesbit.

Stamps[6]

STAMPS are one of my hobbies. I am not a true collector. Ever since my twelfth year I have lived in a post-office. Ordinarily stamps are just stamps to me, but show me a stamp with a picture on it and I am interested immediately. For several years I purchased odd stamps, with little idea of collecting. In fact I bought the George Rogers Clark issue, the Valley Forge issue, the John Ericson issue simply because they were beautiful pictures. In this way I gathered a considerable collection. A chance suggestion from a book salesman who also collected stamps started me making a collection. Now my collection includes a great many United States commemoratives and foreign stamps as well. I am also starting a collection of first day covers. Stamp collecting offers an infinite variety of collection. The average amateur usually makes a general collection, while some make more specialized collections.

I seem to run to hobbies of collecting. I collect door-knockers, and now I am starting a collection of souvenir spoons of libraries with which I am familiar. I also collect odd dishes and strings of beads.

——AILEEN MACGEORGE, *Librarian, Municipal Library, Stevens Point, Wisconsin.*

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STAMP collecting is also a hobby of James I. Wyer, Director of New York State Library. His stamp collectiving activities detail somewhat as follows: U. S. stamps 1845-date, with special attention to the issues before 1870, and with specialized collections of the first five three-cent stamps 1851-69; U. S. covers previous to 1870; Foreign stamps from about forty-five selected countries of the world for the nineteenth century only, including all of Europe and the British colonies, and a selection from the rest of the world; U. S. revenues before 1870, especially in imperforate condition in multiple pieces. He says:

"Among several hobbies, such as the collecting of books of limericks, walking, mountaineering, philately is easily first, and affords me more recreation and pleasure than any other. I have been at it for nearly fifty years, and the interest is as lively as ever and I hope better informed."

6. From *Alumni Jottings*. Wisconsin Library School. June, 1933.

THE
LIBRARY JOURNAL

September 15, 1933

Editorials

THE public library has always been an educational-recreational institution and it would obviously suffer if this balance was destroyed. However, emphasis on the "practical" use of the library at this time is not out of place. Vocational guidance is not a problem of youth alone, but of many adults who must readjust themselves to a world of constantly shifting careers and public libraries can be of great assistance by having on file books, magazine articles, textbooks, pamphlets, and leaflets giving up-to-date occupational information. The importance of the field of correspondence schools cannot be ignored in face of the fact that more students enroll in correspondence courses each year than enter all the colleges of the country. The National Home Study Council, at Washington, D. C., has wisely issued a directory of approved home study schools and a copy in each library would be of tremendous importance in recommending reliable correspondence schools which offer courses both cultural and vocational, the far-reaching effects of which cannot be over-estimated. Then there is an entire new field of occupational opportunity which has opened up during the past three years. Many men and women, thrown out of work, have gone into business for themselves and much valuable material of this sort can be gleaned from popular magazines and newspapers. It is to be hoped that libraries all over the country will extend their range of vocational matter, be alert for new material, and improve its quality.

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MANY important volumes relative to library work have been published this year, but one of the most important, *The Introduction to Library Science,* by Dr. Pierce Butler of the University of Chicago, reviewed in this number, continues the question which broke into issue last year as to whether or not we want a library science. Dr. Butler asserts that: "Librarianship no less than education and medicine should profit by becoming scientific without losing anything of its humanistic qualities." He sets forth the essential nature of science as he conceives it, and shows how the problem of the modern library as an important social institution may be studied in accord with its spirit and methods. There are bound to be differences of opinion over this point, but the question cannot be avoided by librarians and this convincing volume should have a sympathetic hearing from all, even from those who hold a contrary opinion.

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THE specifications for library reprints given in the recent compilation of the A.L.A. Book Buying Committee, "Replacement List of Fiction," should be of particular interest to librarians who have long been concerned about the wearing quality of bindings. The purpose of these specifications is to encourage the publisher to issue the titles in question in a format that will approximate the strength of "library binding" and will match the attractiveness of trade editions of fiction as normally issued. A pamphlet, available from the Superintendent of Documents at Washington, D. C., on the "Preservation of Leather Bookbindings" covers also a problem that has worried librarians for over a century. General directions for renovation of volumes damaged in unusual ways can hardly be given in such a small pamphlet, for each case requires individual consideration, but the explicit directions here given for treating the various stages of decay, application, dressings, and treatment of bindings should be invaluable.

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THE deterioration of paper contained in books has also been a source of worry to librarians for many years for it has become increasingly important to all interested in the permanence of records. A recent survey of storage conditions in libraries showed that books and manuscripts stored in the average library are not well protected against the effects of such external agencies of deterioration as air polluted by acid gases, changing temperature and humidity. It has also been believed that books stored in city institutions deteriorate more rapidly than similar volumes kept in country institutions even though the wear and tear is approximately the same. With this in mind, Arthur Kimberly and Adelaide Emley have made a study of this point and have published "A Study of the Deterioration of Book Papers in Libraries" as a Government Printing document. The cooperation of representative libraries throughout the United States was invited and a careful study made. The findings, showing that the paper of books stored in libraries where the atmosphere is characteristically urban was less well preserved than the paper of similar books stored in a less contaminated atmosphere, will be a great help to librarians.

Everybody's Business

What deplorable shortsightedness on the part of budget makers to cut down on funds for the making of enlightened citizenship! The time to strike is when the iron is hot. Now when millions of men and women are open to the influences of the library, is the time to equip the library to take its place as one of the leading factors in the education of the masses. The fat times of prosperity are wont to be heedless times. It is in the lean years that sentiment and theory begin to boil and sputter. Then it is that a nation needs every resource at its command to combat despair, bolster up morale, and turn discontent to constructive reform. It is of immediate concern to every man, woman, and child in the United States that the library be able to function at maximum efficiency, and it ought to be everyone's business to see that it can do so.

——*Saturday Review.*

When the story of how the people passed through this depression is told, the service rendered by the public libraries of the country, will claim no small attention. Impartial observers say, with the exception of those agencies giving actual relief, the public libraries of the United States are perhaps our most important institutions during times of depression.

——*New York Times.*

There has never been a time since the American Library Association was organized, fifty-six years ago, when library service in America presented more abundant opportunity than it offers today for educational and inspirational service. I believe, furthermore, that there has never been a time when the libraries and librarians of this country and of this state worked more earnestly or more successfully than they are working today, to meet their fine opportunities for service of the highest value to the individual citizens, to the state, and to the nation.

——C. Seymour Thompson.

It would be difficult to overestimate the social importance of the library in your community. As an educational institution it is second in value to the public school system. Its influence spreads to every class of society, and to persons of every age group. During the depression, more and more citizens have been turning to it for help in solving their problems, for self-education, for recreation. More than 19,000,000 borrowers took books from library collections in 1929. And the American Library Association estimates from preliminary figures that 4,000,000 new borrowers have been added to library lists in the past four years. Library service has, in fact, been crippled by curtailment of needed appropriations at the very time the demand for that service has been increasing by approximately 40 per cent.

——National Association of Book Publishers.

The present crisis obliges the public library not merely to justify its expenses for service, but even the service itself. Two years ago neither the services nor its cost received such close scrutiny, because both were taken for granted. But now, library officials will be forced, as never before in this country, to rest their claims for appropriations, not upon sentimental appeals, but upon the sort of evidence that city officials obtain from other departments. Library development may easily receive a permanent setback if, when called to account, the profession cannot demonstrate, specifically and convincingly, the nature and scope of its service.

——Douglas Waples.

Other departments of government—fire protection, police, public schools, streets, social welfare—will have their friends and advocates, men and women of influence and power, working valiantly to keep them going in their full efficiency. Public libraries, completely non-political in character, must have the devoted, enthusiastic aid and work of those who know the libraries' fiscal needs and the value and importance of libraries in the community. It is also manifestly true that public library tax revenues have been kept down to actual needs at all times in the past. No extravagant appropriations of public money have ever been made in their behalf. The tax rate for libraries has always been small. The public library, a means of education, a great free beneficial humanitarian agency, is, and will be, an essential service in the reconstruction of social welfare.

——M. F. Gallagher.

Book Reviews

Introduction To Library Science[1]

THE SMALL volume which introduces the University of Chicago Library Science series is characterized by its author as a "tract for the times." On its face it is an argument, for a case is to be made. Dr. Butler begins with an interpretation of the nature of science. With this as background he cites facts and problems in the fields of sociology, psychology and history which, though often unheeded by librarians, are shown to bear significantly upon their work. Finally, he asserts that only by responding to the facts and problems in the manner of science can librarianship evolve the philosophy, the working hypothesis, the functional distinctions and the unity which are essential to effectiveness.

The *Introduction to Library Science* is more than a polemic, however. It is the exemplification, in that its logic and its temper are faithful to the definition of science with which it opens. Some such conclusions as it presents can hardly be escaped if its premises be accepted. At the same time its author seems prepared to admit the comparable validity of other views of science, justifiably confident perhaps that any which could endure scrutiny would carry its sponsor to the same end.

The book's weaknesses are defects chiefly in detail. There are points at which a nicer articulation, a simpler style and a more discriminating punctuation might have lent easier flow to the message, but the main stream is never seriously obscured. The index, ignoring as it does many of the rules and forms of entry which render such a tool useful, will hamper few readers because it is largely superfluous in such a volume. The mild indictment of librarians advanced in the introduction, although impaired by being a generalization, nevertheless is not destitute of evidence for its support. And if to any there appears to be an element of the grandiose in linking to the intellectual universe the everyday work of the librarian, perhaps this is merely because, as set forth in the indictment, librarians have delayed to realize that to their task nothing can be alien.

As an aside, neither the conception now advanced, nor any resting upon like foundations, should be accepted as justifying all the procedures that might claim its warrant. Strange things are done in the name of science, and some weird techniques have been imposed upon the submissive. Too often the pursuers of data in fields other than librarianship have been satisfied all too easily with their evidence and, overcome by the magic of statistical quantities, have given scant thought to precision and even to validity. Which is merely to suggest that some who approve readily a scientific approach to library work, as well as the sceptics, may find leading in the book under review.

Considering its unassured status and the catholicity of its concerns it might seem amazing that librarianship should not long ago have asserted some such claims and embraced some such program as Dr. Butler now proposes for it. Here again professional isolation is held responsible, the reason advanced specifically being that librarians have been too fully engrossed with the so-called human values and too much occupied with service techniques to become conscious of their cosmic environment. The implication is that as a group they have brought to their work more heart than mind.

It is becoming apparent that with the public raising of the question "Do we want a library science," there broke into the open an issue which it is difficult for librarians to avoid. The nature of their calling binds them to take cognizance of all that enters into the world's intellectual and social fabric; and, having done so, to complete and effectuate their group orientation. The present volume in no way disparages the interests which have appealed predominantly to librarians, holding simply that there has been too much gazing in one direction. Those who realize that any new order comes not by observation of course will not anticipate an immediate recreating of librarianship's professional outlook. It is worth while, however, to have had clear horizons defined where too often there have been only mirages.

——ERNEST J. REECE,
School of Library Service, Columbia University.

1 Butler, Pierce. *Introduction to Library Science.* Univ. of Chicago Press. $1.50.

The Library As A Vocation[1]

THIS NEW volume in the series *Classics of American Librarianship* is a compilation of papers and addresses written during the period from 1879 to 1932, selected and annotated by Harriet Price Sawyer, the principal of the St. Louis Library School.

The title, *The Library as a Vocation,* leads one to expect a book which could be put into the hands of counselors, parents, and prospective students to help them to understand what librarianship really is and whether or not this work should be

1 Sawyer, Mrs. Harriet (Price), ed. *The Library as a Vocation, Reprints of Papers and Addresses.* H. W. Wilson Co. 193[illegible] 484 p.

considered by the individual who is choosing a profession for which to prepare. The arrangement and the choice of materials are not ideal for these purposes although parts of this book may be so used until there appears a satisfactory treatment in separate form. For librarians and especially for those interested in the techniques and problems involved in education for the profession the arrangement is satisfactory and the material chosen is representative and adequate. A better title from this standpoint might have been *Education for Librarianship*. The preface bears out this comment by stating that "the present volume—the last in this series—is devoted in large part to Library Training, with emphasis on the formal vocational education of the Library School."

A chronological arrangement is used under each heading in the book, the main outline of which is as follows: Education for Librarianship; General Articles (on education for the profession); The Library as a Vocation; The Children's Librarian; The School Librarian; The Special Librarian; Selection of Students; Pre-Professional Education; Curriculum; The Annual Library Visit; Training and Apprentice Classes; Summer Library Schools and Institutes; Correspondence Courses; A.L.A. Board of Education for Librarianship; The Association of American Library Schools; Placement. Each article is preceded by an introduction which contains biographical material about the author. This material is helpful to the novice and should illustrate for the prospective librarian the fields and activities which make for success in library work.

The arrangement by date shows the development of ideas in regard to training, but also makes plain the vision of the pioneers. The first general article is by Melvil Dewey and was written in 1879. His idea that the librarian should be trained in a systematic way and not learn solely by "his own experiments and experience," was put into effect in 1884 when Columbia College voted to establish a School of Library Economy. A symposium written forty years ago by Ernest C. Richardson, William F. Poole, Willis K. Stetson and Richard R. Bowker, does not seem "dated," according to the editor's introductory statement. The difference, however, between Mary Wright Plummer's description of the curriculum of the first school given at the conference in 1887 and her forecast (in 1910) of the next twenty-five years for library schools, is so great that the advance in the profession itself during the interval is obvious. Contemporary authors bring the discussion up to the present, or to be exact, to 1932.

Three fields in librarianship were chosen for a full treatment, and these articles together with the general discussion of library work as a vocation, of pre-professional education, and of placement, will have more value to the vocational counselor than will the rest of the book.

The library school faculties and their students and all librarians who are interested in the history of education for librarianship will thank Mrs. Sawyer for her careful work in gathering together these far-scattered articles into an attractive volume for ready reference.

——HARRIET E. HOWE, *Director, University of Denver School of Librarianship.*

An Introduction To Oriental Journals[1]

THIS Is a list of 375 articles in the English, French and German languages in the field of Chinese Studies, published in eighteen selected Oriental Journals, with a Finding-List-By-Subjects index and an author index. The purpose of the list is to point out to Chinese students of Chinese culture articles in oriental journals of the west. The use of Chinese characters in the translations of titles and in the Finding list will doubtless call the attention of Chinese scholars to these articles and result in a more widespread incorporation in Chinese language publications of the research done by Western sinologists.

A list of the selected Oriental Journals in the Western languages, English, French, and German: *Acta Orientalia*, 1922, Article, No. 1; *Artibus Asiae*, 1925-1928, Article 2-6; *Asia Major*, (Hirth Anniversary Volume), 1923-31, Art. 7-24; *B.E.F.E.O.* 1902-1929, Art. 25-55; *B.S.O.S.* (London), 1917-1930, Art. 56-59; *China Journal*, 1923-1930, Art. 60-85; *China Review*, 1872-1900, Art. 86-95; *Chinese Recorder*, 1868-1931, Art. 96-123; *Eastern Art*, 1928-1931, Art. 124-128; *Journal Asiatique*, 1890-1929, Art. 129-164; *J.R.A.S.*, N.C.B., 1866-1931, Art. 165-218; *J.R.A.S.*, 1874-1931, Art. 219-234; *Toyo Bunko*, 1926-1930, Art. 235-244; *Mitteilungen des Seminars für Orientalische Sprachen*, 1900-1929, Art. 245-259; *Bulletin Museum Far Eastern Antiquities*, 1929-1931, Art. 260-267; *New China Review*, 1919-1922, Art. 268-281; *Ostasiatische Zeitschrift*, 1912-1931, Art. 282-302; *Revue des Arts Asiatiques*, 1924-1931, Art. 303-309; *T'oung Pao*, 1896-1931, Art. 310-375.

An index for the subjects: Art, Archaeology, Mythology and Folklore, Sociology, Economic Life, Government & Law, History, Geography, Travel & General Description, Border Regions and other parts of Asia, Language, Literature and Books, Religion, Philosophy and General Thought, Science, and Sinology. An author index: 190 names.

1 *An Introduction to Oriental Journals in Western Languages*. Compiled by M. S. Bates for the Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies. Publications of the Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies, Series B, University of Nankine, Nankine, China. 1933 (U. S. currency 50¢).

In The Library World

Chicago Conference Travel Announcement

THE CENTURY of Progress Exposition is of such interest that our travel plans will include no stopover, thus giving delegates full time to see the Fair.

Travel parties will be conducted, for those who wish to go together, from New York City, Philadelphia, Washington, and Boston, leaving on the afternoon of Saturday, October 14, due in Chicago Sunday afternoon.

For Boston party (Boston & Albany—New York Central R.R.) register with F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston, sending pullman fare.

For New York party register with L. M. Nourse, Brooklyn Public Library, 1 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn, sending pullman fare.

For Philadelphia-Washington party (B. & O. R.R.) register with F. H. Price, Free Library of Philadelphia, Logan Sq., Philadelphia, sending pullman fare.

Rail Rates

The A.L.A. has been granted a fare-and-one-third rate for the round trip from all parts of the United States, and a fare and one-half from all parts of Canada. But the special rates granted by the railroads on account of the World's Fair will be found adequate for all needs this year:—

Kind Of Round-Trip Tickets Available

North and East

(See also Central, below, for 10-day coach tickets.)

(a) From all points of the United States east of and including Chicago and St. Louis, and north of the Ohio River, and from eastern Canada including Ontario east from Port Arthur, 10-day round-trip ticket (not counting day of sale) for one fare plus 25¢, plus 1½ pullman charge unless coach is used. Must go and return by same route, no stop-over allowed on going trip. *Only good starting Saturdays.* Stop-overs allowed on return trip within limit of ticket. (This 10-day trip will be found our best and cheapest plan, and the personally-conducted parties will be operated in this way, but any delegates wishing to purchase the A.L.A. tickets, or the 16- or 30-day tickets, even if returning by a variable route, will be welcome to go with these parties).

(b) 16-day round-trip tickets (not counting day of sale) for 1⅓ the one-way fare, plus full pullman charges unless coach is used. Good only starting Tuesdays or Saturdays. Return same route. Stop-overs allowed on return trip. (These tickets may be purchased good returning by another route, for ¾ of fare in each direction).

(c) 30-day round-trip tickets (not counting day of sale) for 1½ the one-way fare, plus full pullman rates unless coach is used. Good only starting Tuesdays or Saturdays. Return same route. Stop-overs allowed on return trip. This ticket, if purchased for return by a different route, will cost 4/5 of one-way fare in each direction.

(On the 16- and 30-day tickets from points east of Buffalo and Pittsburgh, an exception of the no-stop-going rule will be made allowing stops at Washington, Niagara, Jamestown, Covington, White Sulphur Springs, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton).

Central (*In addition to tickets described under North and East and West and Southwest*)

From points in the Central and Western Passenger Associations territories (that is, west from Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Wheeling; and north of the Ohio River including Louisville, to and including Utah and southern Idaho, and New Mexico east to the Mississippi River, there is:

(a) a 3-person-party 10-day round trip, going and returning together, same route, for one-way fare for round trip, good only in coaches, on sale daily.

(b) a 4-person-party 10-day round trip going and returning together, same route, for 95 per cent of one-way fare, good only in coaches, on sale daily.

(c) a 5-or-more-persons-party 10-day round trip, going and returning together, same route, for 85 per cent on one-way fare, good only in coaches, on sale daily.

These coach party tickets will be found best where several delegates go from one locality or library, as they are not only cheaper but allow a part convention stay, because the ticket is on sale daily, and so a Saturday start is not necessary.

(There is also a 15-day round-trip ticket, *good in coaches only*, for 1-1/10 one-way fare, going and returning same route (2/5 one-way fare in each direction if variable route is used). This is on sale daily from all points east of Chicago and St. Louis, and north of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers, including New England and eastern Canada, and the Lower Peninsula of Michigan).

Southeast

From points south of Ohio and Potomac Rivers, and east of the Mississippi River, there are:

(a) "season" round-trip tickets for 1½ one-way fare, plus full pullman charges unless coach is used, good going and returning by same or variable route.

(b) 30-day tickets 1⅓ one-way fare, plus *reduced* pullman charges if space is used, good going daily, return same or variable route.

(c) 16-day tickets, 1-1/10 one-way fare, plus *reduced* pullman charges if space is occupied. Good going and returning by same route.

Southwest and West

(See also under Central, 3-, 4-, 5-party 10-day coach tickets.)

From points in New Mexico and east to the Mississippi River, and from Utah and southern Idaho east to Chicago:

(a) "season" round-trip tickets 1½ the one-way fare, good going and returning by same route. Full pullman charges.

(b) 30-day tickets 1⅓ of one-way fare, going and returning by same route. Pullman charges 1½ the one-way rate.

(c) 16-day tickets going and returning same route. From Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri, Kansas, and also Memphis, Tenn., and Natchez, Miss., 1-1/10 fare for round trip. If pullman is used 1½ regular one-way charges for round trip.

From Utah, southern Idaho and east, and New Mexico and east to Chicago, round trip for 1-1/10 regular fare. Pullman if used, 1½ regular charges. But tickets are good *in coaches only, from points where one-way fare is less than $18.76.* If one-way fare is $18.76 up to $22.72 a round-trip ticket will be sold at $25.00 good in pullman at 1½ regular pullman one-way charges.

Pacific Coast, and Arizona, Nevada, Northern Idaho, Montana

(a) "season" summer-excursion tickets at approximately 1-1/10 plus 5 per cent for round trip. Return limit Oct. 31.

(b) 21-day tickets for 1 fare plus 50¢ (fares to end in multiples of 25¢). Pullman charge 1½ one-way price. Return limit Oct. 31.

An intermediate class tourist fare of $70.50 for round trip is offered from Pacific Coast terminals and intermediate points. Tickets good only in tourist cars, and limited to 21 days. Return limit Oct. 31.

A coach fare of $60.50 (good in coaches only) is also offered under same conditions as above).

Below are the one-way fares, and one-way pullman lower charges, from many of the principal centers, which will enable delegates to compute the total expense using any of the many kinds of tickets available. A pullman upper is 4/5 of the charge for a lower. Exclusive use of a whole section (upper and lower) by one person may be had for the price of lower plus one-half the price of upper.

	One-Way Fare	One-Way Pullman Lower
Boston	$36.63	$10.13
New York City	32.70	9.00
Buffalo	18.81	5.63
Philadelphia	29.46	8.25
Washington	27.78	8.25
Pittsburgh	16.88	4.50
Detroit	9.81	3.75
Cleveland	12.26	3.75
Cincinnati	10.26	3.75
Louisville	10.80	3.75
Richmond	30.51	9.00
Savannah	36.42	10.88
Atlanta	26.73	8.25
Jacksonville	38.96	12.00
Montgomery, Ala.	27.24	8.25
New Orleans	33.76	10.13
Houston	39.81	12.38
Austin	40.85	12.75
Tucson	61.80	18.00
Oklahoma City	28.88	8.25
Little Rock	23.00	6.37
Denver	37.28	10.88
Des Moines	12.89	3.75
Minneapolis	14.66	3.75
St. Paul	14.27	3.75
Grand Forks	25.62	7.50
Helena	53.58	15.75
Montreal	29.21	9.00
Toronto	17.71	5.63
Seattle	77.21	23.63
San Francisco or Los Angeles	79.84	23.63

By Air

Flying to Chicago is possible now from all parts of the country, at a price approximately the rail-plus-pullman rates, with a 10 per cent reduction on round trips. The time is 3 hours from Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, St. Louis; 4 hours from Minneapolis, Kansas City, Omaha; 6 hours from New York, Tulsa, Wichita; 7 hours from Washington, Atlanta; 8 hours from Philadelphia, Oklahoma City; 10 hours from Boston, Dallas, New Orleans; California 22 hours; Oregon 24 hours. For details of air, or air-rail combination trips, apply to United Air Lines, 400 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

By Bus

For reaching Chicago by bus from various cities, delegates will consult local bus terminals.

——F. W. FAXON,
Chairman Travel Committee.

Dinner For School Librarians

THE SCHOOL Librarians' dinner during A.L.A. is to be Friday night, October 20, at seven o'clock at the Chicago Woman's Club. Following the dinner there will be a program in the club theatre. Miss Winifred Ward, author of *Creative Dramatics*, a member of the faculty of the School of Speech of Northwestern University and director of dramatics in the Evanston (Ill.) public schools will explain one very effective way of making children acquainted with literature. After describing "A Dramatic Introduction to Shakespeare," Miss Ward will illustrate by presenting junior and senior high school children in a few scenes worked out in creative dramatics classes. Reservations for the dinner should be sent to Miss Mildred Batchelder, Haven School Library, Evanston, Illinois. Tickets for the dinner may be obtained at the School Library booth. They will be $2.

Los Angeles School Dinner

LOS ANGELES Library School Alumni announce a reunion dinner to be held at the Cordon Club, 410 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, on Thursday evening, October 19. Dr. Louis Round Wilson, Dean of Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, will be the guest of honor, and it is hoped that many of the Alumni and their friends will attend the dinner and meet Dr. Wilson. Reservations at $1.25 a plate may be made in advance with Miss Nettie M. Guiwits, Librarian, Memorial Branch Library, 4625 Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, before September 30th. Later reservations may be made at hotel headquarters of the American Library Association.

Celluloid Used For Displays

AUTOMOBILE windshield celluloid, which comes in large sheets of about 20 x 50 inches or sub-divisions, makes possible some interesting displays of pictures, post cards, and flat exhibit material or of memoranda and staff notices, for all of which it may serve as effective protection or support. For example, we have cut quadrangles the size of desk blotters and utilized the conventional blotter-pad holders at the delivery desk, slipping memoranda for the desk staff beneath the celluloid. We have also stapled on cardboard backgrounds of attractive color foreign postage stamps received in the course of regular business from abroad and placed these beneath similar celluloid tops; these displays have appealed to our student clientèle while they have been waiting to receive books requested, and, along with the stimulus common to stamp displays, have served incidentally to enlarge their recognition of the scope of relations of the institution which in general they utilize without any thought that such relations exist. Similarly, colored postcards, specimens of fine or quaint printing, etc., can be given casual display where they will serve to absorb attention during moments otherwise vacant, while the delivery routine is going ahead, and thus add their mite, like so many exhibits, to general cultural background.

Transparent celluloid can also be used to some advantage in certain types of desk files, it being evident at a glance whether any material remains unhandled in the file, and for making corners stapled to an under-background that will permit all of a displayed sheet to be inserted and held, and to be seen.

——CLINTON H. COLLESTER,
Morrison Library, Municipal University of Wichita, Kansas.

Carnahan Memorial Library

THE CARNAHAN Memorial Library, established in 1929 by the family and friends of the late Edith Peck Carnahan and housed until now at the Shelter on Plymouth Avenue, has been moved to Central Library, being the gift to the Rochester Public Library of the group who built the memorial collection. The Library consists of 687 volumes, 674 magazines and 323 pamphlets in the fields of sociology, psychology and psychiatry, with special emphasis on child study and development. For the present, the books are placed in a separate alcove at Central Library, designated by a sign, "Mental Hygiene." Eventually they will be cataloged with the others of the Central Library collection and together with them will compose the mental hygiene division.

The late Edith Peck Carnahan, wife of Judge George A. Carnahan, was for many years a member of the Board of Trustees of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. In memory of her and the splendid work she did in the Child Study Clinic which she helped to found, the Carnahan Memorial Library was begun in 1929. It was placed in the custody of the S.P.C.C. at the Shelter where it was of great benefit to social workers throughout the city as well as to the staff of the S.P.C.C. Dr. Muriel W. Brown, mental hygienist and formerly on the staff at the Shelter, played an active part in the selection of books. Lack of financial support to the S.P.C.C. by the City, resulting in insecurity of administration of the collection, and the fact that at Central Library the books will serve a larger field were important motives for making the transfer according to Judge Carnahan.

Book Club Selections

Book-of-the-Month Club

FLUSH. By Virginia Woolf. Harcourt.

and

THE WOOD COLT. By Thames Williamson. Harcourt.

Junior Literary Guild

GET-A-WAY AND HARY JANOS (Primary Group). By Maud and Miska Petersham. Viking.

A CHILD'S STORY OF ART (Intermediate Group). By V. M. Hillyer and E. Huey. Stories of great painters, sculptors and architects of the world. Appleton-Century.

THE APPRENTICE OF FLORENCE (Older Girls). By Anne Kyle. Houghton.

THOMAS JEFFERSON (Older Boys). By Gene Lisitzky. Viking.

Literary Guild

PETER ABELARD. By Helen Waddell. Holt.

Among Librarians

Helen B. Sutliff Retired June 14

CLOSE to a hundred guests gathered around the rose laden banquet tables of the Stanford University Union on the night of June fourteenth to do honor to Miss Helen B. Sutliff upon the occasion of her approaching retirement from active association with the University Library. Former members of her cataloging staff, colleagues from the Bay District, close friends, both within and without the faculty, were present at this occasion sponsored by the library staff.

After dinner there was a short program with Mr. van Patten acting as toastmaster. Mr. Benjamin O. Foster, Professor of Classical Literature and self-styled oldest living member of the library staff, spoke in humorous vein of his association with the library and paid Miss Sutliff high tribute as chief of the Catalog Division and as a friend; Mr. George T. Clark, Emeritus Director of University Libraries, spoke in reminiscent manner of the days when Miss Sutliff became head of the Catalog Division and what it will mean to her to step out and become one of the emeritus group; Mr. Aurelio M. Espinosa, Professor of Romanic Languages, gave a glowing tribute of what the library means to the teaching staff and particularly of the cooperation always given by Miss Sutliff and the members of her department; Miss Edna L. Goss, formerly head cataloger at the University of Minnesota and now a valued member of the Stanford staff, "broadcasted" the presentation of the retirement gift—a console model radio; and Mr. van Patten read many of the congratulatory letters and telegrams which were full of praise and appreciation for Miss Sutliff's high standard of work and the place she has held in the profession.

In October 1904, Miss Sutliff came to Stanford for seven months, returning the following spring to the university library at Lawrence, Kansas. But in the fall of 1905, she definitely exchanged the golden fields of Kansas for the golden realm of California and became one of the Stanford family.

A graduate of the University of Kansas in 1890, head cataloger of the university library there from 1891-1905, cataloger of Stanford from 1905-1906, Miss Sutliff became chief of the Catalog Division in 1907 and in 1932 was appointed Associate Librarian of the University Libraries—a fitting tribute to those years of splendid service.

It is with keen regret that we of her staff see her become one of the emeritus faculty on September first of this year. But Miss Sutliff will long be remembered as an understanding and inspiring chief, keenly alive to all problems, helpful and encouraging, possessing high ideals of thoroughness and accuracy, a kindly personal interest and good humor—and above all, a firm and loyal friend.

—JEANNETTE M. HITCHCOCK.

Appointments

MARJORIE F. FARWELL, Syracuse '08, has been appointed librarian in the Brockport, New York, High School.

MARY E. GOFF, Illinois '11, has recently been appointed to a general assistant's position in the State Library at Austin, Texas.

FLORENCE A. GROVE, Illinois '31, has been appointed librarian of the Waverly, Iowa, Public Library.

BLANCHE HARGIS, Illinois '30, was recently married to Dr. Edgar A. Roehm.

LOUISE HART, Illinois '33, has been appointed librarian of the Science Library, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, to succeed Miss Jeannette Foster.

HERBERT HOOVER, former President of the United States and an honorary member of the American Library Association, is to have an office in the Stanford University Library where he will be engaged in the preparation for publication of certain portions of the extensive collections of archive material now in the Hoover War Library. Mr. Hoover will also direct the research activities of a group of scholars now working upon various problems concerned with the World War and the post-war period.

GRETCHEN HOWELL, Illinois '31, has been appointed cataloger at the East Texas State Teachers College, Commerce, Texas.

HAZEL REED, Illinois '29, has changed her position from assistant in the Circulation Department, Akron, Ohio, Public Library to assistant librarian in charge of the Miscellaneous Division, Wyoming State Library, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

EVELYN S. MERSHON, state librarian of the Michigan State Library since April 15, 1933, has been appointed director of the Welfare Department.

MRS. LILLIAN NAVARRE has recently been appointed librarian of the Michigan State Library, succeeding Miss Evelyn S. Mershon.

S. JEAN STEWART, Syracuse '31, has accepted the position of librarian in the Whitesboro, N. Y., Public Library.

CATHERINE OPAL WILLIAMS, Illinois '31, has been appointed head of the East Texas State Teachers College Library, Commerce, Texas. She was formerly cataloger and reference librarian in the same library.

The Calendar Of Events

September 7-8—Connecticut Library Association at James Blackstone Memorial Library, Branford, Conn.

September 11-12 — Wyoming Library Association, annual meeting at Cheyenne, Wyo.

September 14-15 — Maine Library Association, annual meeting at Brunswick, Maine.

September 25—New Jersey Library Association, fall meeting at the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.

October 16-21 — Iowa Library Association, annual meeting at Chicago, Ill. Dinner and business meeting October 17 at Stevens Hotel.

October 16-21 — National Association of State Libraries, annual meeting at Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

October 16-18 — Michigan Library Association, annual meeting in connection with the A.L.A.

October 16-18—Special Libraries Association, twenty-fifth annual meeting at Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

October 16-21—American Library Association, annual meeting at Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

October 16-21—Wisconsin Library Association, annual meeting in connection with the American Library Association.

October 16-21—Illinois Library Association, annual meeting in connection with the A.L.A. Only meeting will be at 6:30, October 17, at the Woman's Club, Chicago.

October 20—Maryland Library Association, joint meeting with Maryland Public Library Advisory Commission at Baltimore, Md.

November 1-3—Nebraska Library Association, annual meeting at Lincoln, Neb.

November 2-3—New Mexico Library Association, annual meeting at Albuquerque, N. M.

November 2-4—Georgia Library Association, biennial meeting (postponed from May) at Georgian Hotel, Athens, Ga.

November 8-10—South Dakota Library Association annual meeting in Yankton, S. D.

November 10-11—Kentucky Library Association, annual meeting at the Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College at Richmond, Ky.

November 16-17—Mississippi Library Association, annual meeting at Jackson, Miss.

December 7-9—Indiana Library Association, joint meeting with Indiana Library Trustees Association and Indiana Historical Association at Indianapolis.

Classified Advertisements

30¢ per line—minimum charge $1

Positions Wanted

Man with bachelor of library science degree wishes position as librarian, department head, or teacher in library school. Two years of experience as reference librarian in a state university, two as secretary of a state library commission, and eight as a university librarian. E10.

•

University and library school graduate with over three years experience in cataloging work desires a position. Cataloging, circulation, or reference work preferred. Available now. E11.

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Library school graduate desires position, anywhere. Public and college experience. Reference or research preferred. E12.

•

Librarian (Man) college and library school graduate. Three years in charge of cataloging university library. Experience in order dept. work. Excellent knowledge of languages and books. Desires position of any type. References. Small salary. E13.

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Owner's death affords opportunity to acquire good will (with or without fixtures) of long established (1912) small business. Low price. Small operating expense. Only moderate capital needed. Experienced bookman with desirable contacts available who would consider joining with mutually satisfactory person preferably on equal basis with view to developing business. "America" c/o Library Journal.

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Library Efficiency Corporation

148 WEST 23rd STREET NEW YORK CITY

October Forecast of Books

History, Travel, Literature, Biography

October 1

Bayes, Walter, R.W.S. A PAINTER'S BAGGAGE.
Humorous account of a holiday in Venice and along the Adriatic coast. Hale, Cushman and Flint. $2.

Burt, Alfred L. THE OLD PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
Detailed history of the years 1759-1789 in Lower Canada. Univ. of Minn. $5.

October 4

Don Marquis. ARCHY'S LIFE OF MEHITABEL.
Humor. Doubleday. $2.

Gann, Dolly. DOLLY GANN'S BOOK.
Sister of Ex-Vice President Curtis tells the story of her life in Washington. Doubleday. $2.50.

Gray, David. THOMAS HASTINGS, ARCHITECT.
Collected writings, together with a memoir. Houghton. $3.50.

Ickes, Anna Wilmarth. MESA LAND.
Brief history of New Mexico and Arizona from the days of the Conquistadores. Houghton. $3.

McCarthy, Lillah. MYSELF AND MY FRIENDS.
Biography. Title formerly given as *Lend Me Your Ears.* Dutton. $3.75.

Phillips, James Duncan. SALEM IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.
Houghton. $3.

October 5

Chesterton, Mrs. Cecil. YOUNG CHINA AND NEW JAPAN.
Lippincott. $2.50.

Ford, Ford Madox. IT WAS THE NIGHTINGALE.
Autobiography of Ford Madox Ford. Lippincott. $3.

Hunt, Rev. R. J., F.R.A.I. THE LIVINGSTONE OF SOUTH AMERICA.
Thrilling biography of a great missionary. Lippincott. $3.50.

Murry, J. Middleton. REMINISCENCES OF D. H. LAWRENCE.
An answer to *The Savage Pilgrimage.* Holt. $2.50.

Snow, Edgar. FAR EASTERN FRONT.
Interprets the Orient at war. Smith & Haas. $3.75.

Woolf, Virginia. FLUSH.
The biography of Elizabeth Barrett Browning's cocker spaniel. Harcourt. $2.

October 6

Bishop, John P. NOW WITH HIS LOVE.
Poems. Scribner's. $2.50.

Churchill, Winston S. MARLBOROUGH.
Boyhood, youth and early manhood of John Churchill. Scribner's. $4.

Cole, G. D. H. and Cole, M. I. THE INTELLIGENT MAN'S REVIEW OF EUROPE TODAY.
Knopf. $3.

Dobie, Charles Caldwell. SAN FRANCISCO.
A pageant. Appleton-Century. $5.

Holdridge, Desmond. PINDORAMA.
Jungle-to you! Minton. $3.

Linklater, Eric. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.
Appleton Biographies Series. Appleton-Century. $1.50.

Longworth, Alice Roosevelt. CROWDED HOURS.
Reminiscences. Scribner's. $3.

Russell, Phillips. WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.
Scribner's. $3.

WAR MEMOIRS OF DAVID LLOYD GEORGE. VOL. I.
Little, Brown. $4.

October 7

Coulter, E. M. HISTORY OF GEORGIA.
Univ. of N. C. $3.50.

Rhea, Linda. HUGH SWINTON LEGARÉ.
Biography of a typical son of Charleston. Univ. of N. C. $3.

October 9

Roeder, Ralph. THE MAN OF THE RENAISSANCE.
Study of the Renaissance is made through the lives of four "lawgivers." Viking Press. $5.

October 10

Brittain, Vera. TESTAMENT OF YOUTH.
An autobiographical study of the years 1900-1925. Macmillan. $2.50.

October 11

Bartlett, Lanier, ed. ON THE OLD WEST COAST.
Being further reminiscences of a ranger, Major Horace Bell. Morrow. $5.

Rogers, Agnes and Allen, F. L. THE AMERICAN PROCESSION.
Comprehensive collection of photographs in which are revealed life in the United States from the Civil War to the World War. Harper. $2.75.

October 12

Ross, David. POET'S GOLD.
The world's best poems suitable for reading aloud. Macaulay. $2.

Specht, Richard. BEETHOVEN AS HE LIVED.
Translated from German by Alfred Kalisch. Smith & Haas. $3.

October 13

Levy, Newman. THEATRE GUYED.
A grand collection of hilarious burlesques, told in verse, of theatre classics from Sophocles to O'Neill. Knopf. $2.

Rea, Lorna. THE ARMADA.
The "inside story" of the Armada. Putnam. $1.50.

Swan, Andrew and Macfadyen, Dugald. THE ODYSSEY OF ANDREW SWAN.
Holt. $2.75.

October 16

Jusserand, Jules. WHAT ME BEFELL.
Memoirs. Houghton. $4.

MacLeish, Archibald. POEMS, 1924-1933.
Houghton. $3.

Nevins, Allan, ed. LETTERS OF GROVER CLEVELAND.
Houghton. $5.

Perry, Bliss. RICHARD HENRY DANA, 1851-1931.
Houghton. $3.

Warner, Frances and Gertrude. PLEASURES AND PALACES.
Essays. Houghton. $1.75.

October 18

Clark, Sydney A. ITALY ON FIFTY DOLLARS.
McBride. $1.90.

Franks, H. George. QUEER INDIA.
A vivid account of an India of which little has been written. Morrow. $2.50.

Hedin, Sven. RIDDLES OF THE GOBI DESSERT.
The second half of the record of the great expedition begun in 1927 by Sven Hedin and the Chinese into the Gobi Desert. Dutton. $5.

October 19

Gregory, Horace. PILGRIM OF THE APOCALYPSE.
A critical study of D. H. Lawrence. Viking Press. $1.

October 20

Johnson, Gerald W. SECESSION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.
Putnam. $1.50.

Madelin, Louis. THE CONSULATE.
Final volume in the distinguished series, The National History of France. Putnam. $4.50.

Mann, Thomas. PAST MASTER.
Twelve essays on subjects both timely and timeless. Knopf. $2.50.

Sullivan, Mark. OUR TIMES: OVER HERE.
A new volume of "Our Times." Scribner's. $3.75.

Townsend, Ralph. CHINESE MERRY-GO-ROUND.
Entirely unbiased picture of China and the Chinese. Putnam. $3.

October 23

Gossner, Robert. SHOUT!
Perhaps the first real proletarian poem to appear in America. Farrar. $1.

Laver, James, ed. THE POEMS OF CHARLES CHURCHILL (1731-1764).
Viking Press. $12.50.

Warner, Sylvia Townsend and Ackland, Valentine. POEMS.
Viking Press. $1.75.

October 25

Downes, Edward. OPERATIC MIRRORS.
History of the first nights of twenty-five of the world's famous operas. Dial. $3.

Thurber, James. THE LIFE AND HARD TIMES OF JAMES THURBER.
Autobiography. Harper. $2.50.

October 26

Belloc, Hilaire. CHARLES I OF ENGLAND.
Lippincott. $4.

October 27

Brashear, M. M. MARK TWAIN, SON OF MISSOURI.
Univ. of N. C. $3.

October 28

Couch, W. T. CULTURE BELOW THE POTOMAC.
More important aspects of life in the South today are described by a selected group of authors. Univ. of N. C. $4.

During October

A. E. (George Russell). THE AVATARS: A FUTURIST FANTASY.
Prose. Macmillan. $1.50.

Benét, William Rose. STARRY HARNESS.
Fifty-five new poems. Duffield & Green. $2.

Bond, Beverley W. Jr. THE CIVILIZATION OF THE OLD NORTHWEST, 1788-1812.
Macmillan. $3.50.

Brebner, John Bartlet. FORERUNNERS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN MIGRATIONS.
A study in the motives of the early explorers, 1492-1806. Macmillan. $3.50.

Chapman, Frank M. AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A BIRD-LOVER.
Full life history of the dean of American ornithologists. Scribner. $3.50.

Cox, Oscar S. THE PHILOSOPHY OF MR. JUSTICE CARDOZO.
Cardozo's opinions and writings. Macmillan. $2.50.

de Bosis, Lauro. ICARO.
Translated by Ruth Draper. Play. Oxford. $3.

Desbrière, Col. Edouard. TRAFALGAR.
The naval campaign of 1805. Oxford. $15.

Du Bois, W. E. B. BLACK RECONSTRUCTION IN AMERICA: 1860-1880.
A re-examination of American history after the Civil War. Harcourt. $3.50.

Freeman, Lewis R. SOUTH AMERICA.
Realistic account of an airplane trip through South America. Harcourt. $3.

Gillett, Lucy Karmé. FIRST CHILDREN.
A book of poems. Dorrance. $1.

Gillis, Adolph. LUDWIG LEWISOHN: THE ARTIST AND HIS MESSAGE.
Story of the struggle of a pioneer in the fight for racial tolerance. Duffield & Green. $1.50.

Gogarty, Oliver St. John. SELECTED POEMS.
Macmillan. $2.

Grenfell, Sir Wilfred. THE ROMANCE OF LABRADOR.
Macmillan. $3.50.

Harry, Joseph Edward. GREEK TRAGEDY.
Emendations, interpretations and critical notes. Vol. 1: Aeschylus and Sophocles. Columbia Univ. Press. $4.50.

Henderson, Daniel. THE CRIMSON QUEEN.
Intimate biography of Mary Tudor. Duffield & Green. $2.50.

Jeffers, Robinson. GIVE YOUR HEART TO THE HAWK, AND OTHER POEMS.
Contains a long narrative poem, a group of shorter verses and a cycle of poems. Random House. $2.50.

Lippmann, Walter. INTERPRETATIONS: 1932-1933.
Second series of Walter Lippmann's running commentary on current events and developments based on his newspaper articles. Macmillan. $2.50.

Lomax, John A. BALLADS AND FOLK SONGS OF AMERICA.
Macmillan. $2.50.

McCulloch, Elizabeth Ashfield. FAR HORIZONS.
Poems of the Orient. Dorrance. $1.25.

Maurois, Andre. EDWARDIAN ERA.
Interprets the main events of those years. Appleton-Century. $3.50.

Morton, H. V. IN SCOTLAND AGAIN.
Companion volume to *In Search of Scotland*. Duffield. $3.

Neale, J. E. QUEEN ELIZABETH.
Harcourt. $3.75.

O'Neill, Eugene. AH, WILDERNESS!
A folk play. Random House. $2.50.
Page, Frederick. PATMORE.
A study in poetry. Oxford. $2.
Ratel, Simonne. THE HOUSE OF THE BORIES.
Received the notable French award—the Prix Interallié for 1932. Macmillan. $2.
Ridley, Rev. M. R. KEATS' CRAFTSMANSHIP.
Oxford. $5.
Schauffler, Robert Haven. THE UNKNOWN BRAHMS.
Biography of Johannes Brahms. Duffield. $3.50.
Stone, Julius. REGIONAL GUARANTEES OF MINORITY RIGHTS.
A study of the procedure of the Upper Silesian Mixed Commission set up under the Germano-Polish Convention of May 15, 1922. Macmillan. $4.
Teasdale, Sara. STRANGE VICTORY.
All of Sara Teasdale's unpublished poems which she wished to have included in a book. Macmillan. $1.
Von Hollander, Walther. TEN YEARS—TEN DAYS.
Ten days in the life of Baron Alfred Dahl, who has been interned in a sanitarium for mental cases for ten years. Macmillan. $2.
Whitridge, Arnold. ALFRED DE VIGNY.
A distinguished biographical and literary study of one of the most complex and interesting writers of the early 19th century. Oxford. $2.50.
Yeats, William Butler. COLLECTED POEMS.
Macmillan. $3.50.
Yeats, William Butler. THE WINDING STAIR.
And other poems. Macmillan. $1.50.

Miscellaneous Non-Fiction

October 1

Andrews, C. F. CHRIST IN THE SILENCE.
Sequel to *What I Owe to Christ* published in 1932. Abingdon. $1.50.
Babson, Roger W. FINDING A JOB.
Revell. $1.50.

October 2

Newbold, Walton. DEMOCRACY, DEBTS AND DISARMAMENT.
An analysis of the financial and political legacy of the modern world. Dutton. $3.50.

October 3

Romer, Alfred S. MAN AND THE VERTEBRATES.
Univ. of Chicago. $3.

October 5

Crichton-Miller, H. PSYCHOANALYSIS AND ITS DERIVATIVES.
An impartial, concise study of the work of Freud, Jung, Adler and Prinzhorn. Holt. $1.25.
Steiner, Howard. MONEY AND BANKING.
A thorough study of money and banking. Holt. $4.

October 6

Norwood, Robert. THE HIDING GOD.
Divinity in man. Scribner's. $2.
Orton, William Aylott. AMERICA IN SEARCH OF CULTURE.
Little. $3.

October 9

Goodspeed, E. J. and Smith, J. M. P. Eds. THE SHORT BIBLE.
The American translation in brief. Univ. of Chicago. $2.
Sullivan, J. W. N. THE LIMITATIONS OF SCIENCE.
Viking Press. $2.75.

October 10

Melamed, S. M. SPINOZA AND BUDDHA.
Visions of a dead God. Univ. of Chicago. $3.
Starkie, Walter. RAGGLE-TAGGLE.
Dutton prize book for October. Book on gypsies. Dutton. $3.

October 11

Malaparte, Curzio. SOCIAL, MORAL, AND ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF FASCISM.
Title tentative. Morrow. $2.50.

October 12

Wright, Richardson. ANOTHER GARDENER'S BED BOOK.
Lippincott. $2.50.

October 13

Bestand, C. H. and Taylor, N. B. THE HUMAN BODY AND ITS FUNCTIONS.
Holt. $3.75.
Brown, William A. GOD AT WORK.
A study of the supernatural in contemporary life and thought. Scribner's. $2.50.
Merejkowski, Dimitri. JESUS THE UNKNOWN.
Scribner's. $2.75.

October 15

Gross, Ray. CAN IT BE DONE?
More than 100 drawings of inventions which have not yet been invented. Simon. $1.35.
Parry, Albert. TATTOO.
Secrets of a strange art as practiced by the natives of the United States. Simon. $3.
Stevers, Martin. STEEL TRAILS.
Copiously illustrated with photographs and pen drawings picturing all salient features of railroading. Minton. $3.50.

October 18

A symposium by Eminent Doctors. OUR COMMON ENEMY COLDS.
Here is everything of importance that medical experts know about colds. McBride. $1.
Dart, Rufus. THE PUPPET SHOW ON THE POTOMAC.
This costly show has run since the founding of our national capital. McBride. $2.50.
Jagger, Sargeant. MODELLING—SCULPTURE IN THE MAKING.
Volume five in the "How To Do It" series. Studio. $3.50.

October 19

Mercier, Louis J. A. THE CHALLENGE OF HUMANISM.
Oxford. $3.

October 20

Bauer, Marion. TWENTIETH CENTURY MUSIC.
Putnam. $2.50.
Knowlton, Elizabeth. THE NAKED MOUNTAIN.
The story of the attempt of the German American Himalaya Expedition to climb the mountain, Nanga Parbat. Putnam. $5.

October 26

Brooks, Collin. OUR PRESENT DISCONTENTS.
A lively and unorthodox course in economic history. Holt. $2.75.

Schnitman, L. Seth. HOW SAFE IS LIFE INSURANCE?
Vanguard. $2.

October 27

Schlosser, Alexander L. LAWYERS MUST EAT.
Vanguard. $2.

October 28

Tannenbaum, Frank. OSBORNE OF SING SING.
A picture of the American prison in 1910. Univ. of N. C. $3.

October 30

Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc. AN HISTORICAL BASIS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.
Univ. of Minn. $2.

During October

Arms, John Taylor. HANDBOOK OF PRINT MAKING AND PRINT MAKERS.
Macmillan. $2.50.

Beard, Mary R. and Bruere, M. B. WOMEN'S HUMOR IN AMERICA.
Macmillan. $3.

Bonney, M. Thérèse, ed. REMEMBER WHEN—
A pictorial record of yesterday. Coward-McCann. $3.

Bovet, Louis A. Jr. MOOSE HUNTING IN ALASKA, WYOMING AND YUKON TERRITORY.
Big game hunting. Dorrance. $2.25.

Brameld, Theodore B. PHILOSOPHIC APPROACH TO COMMUNISM.
Univ. of Chicago. $2.50.

Brown, F. Yeats. ESCAPE.
A book of escapes of all kinds. Macmillan. $2.50.

Douglas, Paul. THE THEORY OF WAGES.
Macmillan. $3.

Evans, Joan. NATURE IN DESIGN.
Oxford. $5.

Flynn, John T. SECURITY SPECULATION: ITS ECONOMIC EFFECTS.
Harcourt. $2.

Inge, W. R., Very Rev. GOD AND THE ASTRONOMERS.
A consideration of the religious and philosophical implications of new scientific discoveries. Longmans. $4.

Marshall, Robert. THE PEOPLE'S FORESTS.
Presents deplorable condition of the American forests and the necessary steps which must be taken to rehabilitate them. Smith & Haas. $2.

Rosett, Joshua. INTERCORTICAL SYSTEMS OF THE HUMAN CEREBRUM.
Mapped by means of new anatomic methods. Columbia Univ. Press.

Schwesinger, Gladys C. HEREDITY AND ENVIRONMENT.
The development of psychological characteristics. Macmillan. $4.

Siebert, Fredrick Seaton. THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF THE PRESS.
Complete manual on the law of the press. Appleton-Century. $3.

Warner, Florence M. JUVENILE DETENTION IN THE UNITED STATES.
Univ. of Chicago. $2.50.

Zuckerman, S. FUNCTION AND KINSHIP IN THE PRIMATES.
Considers collectively the findings of various experimental investigations of monkeys and apes. Harcourt. $3.

Selected Fiction

October 3

Galsworthy, John. ONE MORE RIVER.
Scene is present-day England. Author's last novel, completed only a few months before his death. Scribner's. $2.50.

October 4

Dunsany, Lord. THE CURSE OF THE WISE WOMAN.
A novel of Ireland. Longmans. $2.

October 6

Hemingway, Ernest. WINNER TAKE NOTHING.
Fourteen stories of varying length. Scribner's. $2.

Phelps, William Lyon. WHAT I LIKE.
Stories, narratives, etc., from the literature of America and England with a few translations from foreign languages. Scribner's. $2.75.

October 11

Jackson, Michael. WHISTLE FOR ME.
A novel of California today. Morrow. $2.

Sheean, Vincent. THE TIDE.
A modern Messiah visits New York. Doubleday. $2.

October 12

Boyd, Albert Freeman. REBA DURHAM.
Setting on a small New Hampshire farm. Dodd. $2.

Canfield, Dorothy. BONFIRE.
The story of a Vermont village. Harcourt. $2.50.

Kerley, Charles G. WHERE IS MY MOTHER?
Novel of child psychology. Smith & Haas. $2.

October 13

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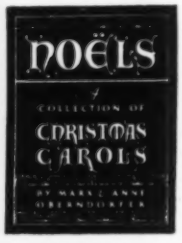

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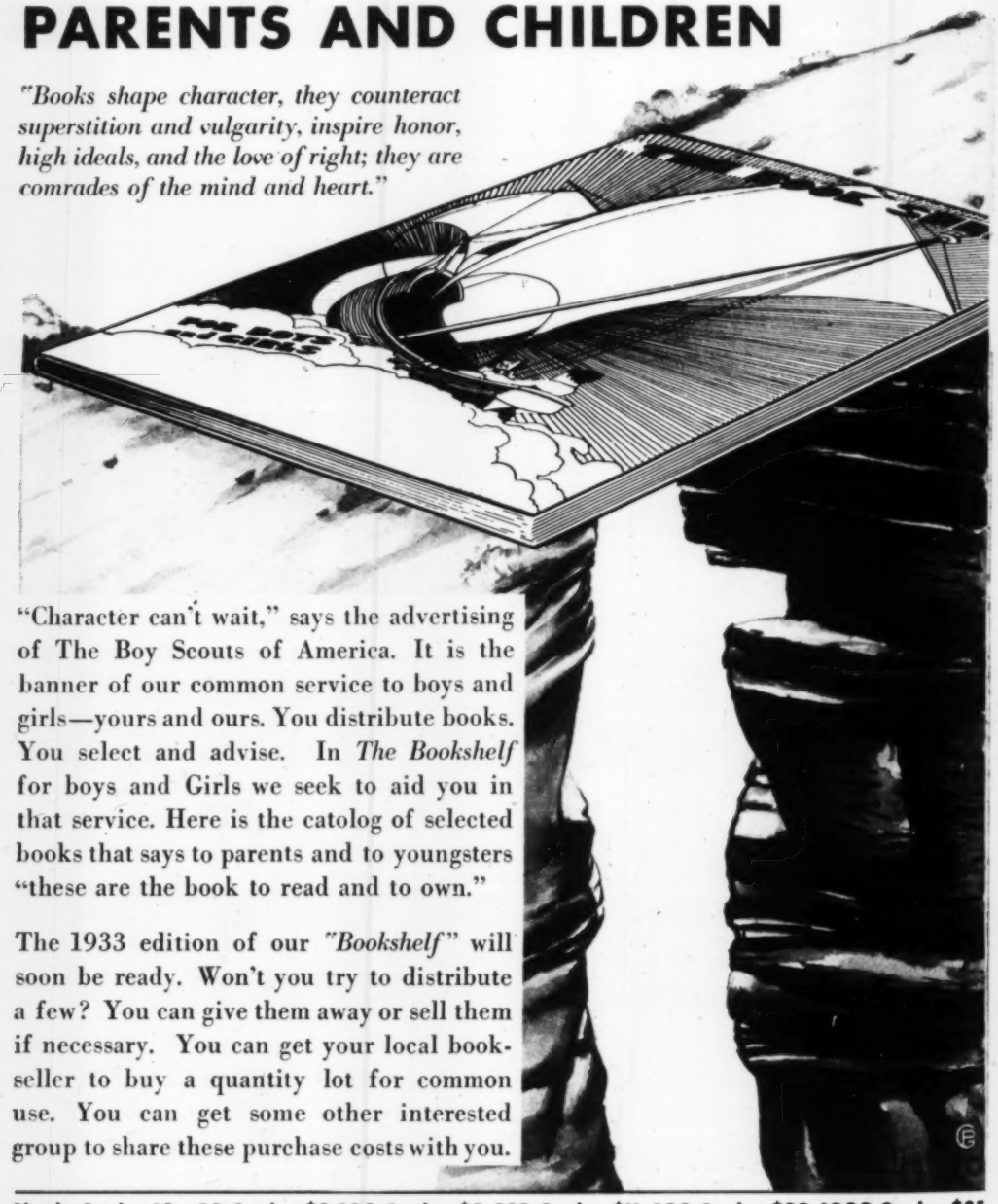

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